LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. G. VASWANI 1919-21

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARMANBUX PIRTHIPALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

B.S.A. Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 140 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	8,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,850
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
15th August	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
18th "	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta
25th "	MALWA	Colombo Fermantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
1st Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colombmbo and Calcutta
22nd "		
21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
16th August.	CHAKDARA..	Karachi via Bushire
18th "	BARJORA ..	Karachi P and Gulf
19th "	CH KALA ..	Karachi direct
24th "	TABOBA ..	E & S Africa Noon*

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
* Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	17th Aug,
Indus Maru	G Matsuzaki	13th Aug.	25th "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	..G. Matsushita	5339	25th Aug	14th Aug
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	S Tsuda	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jashinghhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 70-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).

(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 92.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.

No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub ou station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jamma	Patiala
Calcutta	Delhi	Quetta
Jhelum City	Rawalpindi	
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
333, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDEF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,50,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 8/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. *Branch Secretary,* Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India,

Brightness Permanency

Non-corrosiveness

Guaranteed,

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING

Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar

BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Harra (Myrabolam) contract of this State, for one year will be sold by Public Auction on the 14th of October, 1921. Intending bidders should arrange to attend the Court of the undersigned on that date. Further particulars can be ascertained from the undersigned.

R. N. BHOPATKAR,
Diwan, Kanker State,
KANKER, C. P.
C10184

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Ijara for selling Toddy juice extracted from date and palm trees, situated within the limits of the Dharampur State for Samvat year 1978 and for certain villages of the state will be given by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1921, at 12 noon in the Hazur Office at Dharampur. Those who are desirous of taking the Ijara may present themselves at the office. The tenders for the Ijara will be accepted in the Hazur Office. The conditions of the auction will be read out at the time and shall be strictly followed.

KHANDUBHAI M. D.,
Revenue Officer,
Dharampur State.

Revenue Office, Dharampur State,
19th July, 1921.
C10160

NOTICE.

THE JUHU MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS will be conducted at the Juhu Church English School on the 1st September, 1921, between the hours of :—

Morning 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Evening 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The election roll and rules can be seen in the office of the undersigned at Pali Hill, Bandra.

Nomination papers should be delivered to the Mamlatdar of South Salsette at least seven days before 1st of September, 1921, as per rule 12 (1) of the Election rules.

Copies can be had at the undersigned's office.

In all four candidates are to be elected and the Municipality will hold office for three years ordinarily.

DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
Prant South Salsette, Bandra.

Bandra, 30th July, 1921.
C10333

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.
C9976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY STEAMERS.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping for the purchase of the above ex-enemy steamer for breaking up purposes. The "Machew" is at present lying in Bombay Harbour.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
C10477

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE undersigned will on the 16th instant remove to their new office at 103, Medows Street, (above Messrs. Armitage and Co).

Dated 13th August, 1921.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorney's-at-Law.
C10473

NOTICE.

Wanted.—A MIDWIFE on Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 by annual increment of Rs. 5 with house rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem

Applications stating qualifications, age and caste should be sent to the undersigned on or before 25th August, 1921.

Kurla 11th August, 1921.

(Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.
C10476

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAIWAY.

CONTRACT for stations and waiting rooms furniture estimated to cost about Rs. 7,000 will be given at Gadhakda station by the undersigned on the 22nd instant, when furniture makers are invited to be present.

Bhavnagar Para.

Dated, 10th August, 1921.

HEMCHAND R. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer.
C10484

THE PHOENIX MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 75 Rupees Seventy-Five only per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS (S. T.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday the 3rd August 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 4th August to WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921.
C10282

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO,, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 4 (four) p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-22 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hargovandas Jumnadas Ramjee as an additional Director of the Company.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, -1921.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will BE CLOSED, from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10341

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmanandas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the company.
4th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10345

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st. March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmanandas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) DAMODHER THACKERSEY
MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C10340

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL SHAKOOR ABOO BUCKER ELIAS, who was the working partner in our clients' firm of ABOO BUCKER ELIAS & CO., has retired from the said firm from 8th day of August, 1921. The said Abdul Shakoor Aboo Bucker Elias has now no interest whatsoever in our clients' firm and the continuing partners of our clients' firm are:—

(1) Mr. Saleh Mahomed Elias
(2) Mr. Mohomed Jusab Jackeria Elias.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Aboo Bucker Elias and Co. 10461

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTAMJI MANECJI DHUNBHURA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date here of, others the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leas hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (including a moiety of the common passage) One hundred and thirty-two and three and three upon eight (132 3/8) square yards or thereabouts being a moiety of about half share of the land hereditaments and premises registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1-2-3/7040 and which said moiety is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the moiety of a gully and beyond it by the property formerly of Haji Sultanali Sustri now belonging to Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail, on or towards the West by the moiety of a Common passage and beyond it by the property of Sorabji P. Sagar, on or towards the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Cowasji Shapurji R. M. Singari and now contracted to be sold to Dinshaw Merwan and another and on or towards the North by the staircase and beyond that by the property of Ratanbai N. Hate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes alongwith the other moiety aforesaid under D Ward No. 3700 (14a) and Street No. 3 (m.m.) Sleater Road.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1921.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10483

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANCHERSHA DOSABHOY RANDERIA, the Administrator de bonis non of the estate and effects of the late Dosabhoy Framji Randeria has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, maintenance inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of non-agricultural land with the bungalow known as Delta Cottage and out houses standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz Danda Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Sub-Registration district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2,380 square yards or thereabouts and bearing City No. 131, Survey No. 41, Plot No. 1 and Survey No. 376, Plot No. 1, Faini No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 3180 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Santa Cruz Station Road, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the East by a passage leading to the Tank and on or towards the West by the Ghode Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee under Bungalow No. 22 and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ambalal Kisorbhai Patel as tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C10416

LEGAL NOTICES.

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(1) Mr. Saleh Mahomed Elias
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Dated this 11th day of August, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Aboo Bucker Elias and Co. 10461

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Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C10416

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An expert TYPIST Apply sharp to Box No. 7073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1084

WANTED.—As teachers, one graduate on Rs. 70—5—100 and one undergraduate on Rs. 45 to 60 according to qualifications, both strong in mathematics. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPDT. Sardar. School, Jodhpur.
A C10490

WANTED—L.C.P.S. of the Bombay University as SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for East Africa on liberal salary. For particulars apply to THE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.
A C10395

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
C9680

WANTED.—AGENTS for a well-established Indian Life Assurance Co. Liberal terms to persons in a position to influence good business. Please apply stating past experience Box No. 7047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10419

WANTED.—A LIFE INSURANCE CLERK for a leading Insurance Company in Bombay. One who can independently work in the Department only need apply with testimonials to Box No. 7071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10491

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor staff on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, nnancial position, lowest acceptable salary to SECKETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY LTD, Houz Qazi, DELHI.
A R632

WANTED.—A good ARMATURE WINDER capable of winding fans and motors upto 50 HP. State qualifications, and pay required. Applications to reach undersigned before the 31st August, 1921, CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Municipal Committee Amritsar.
A C10495

WANTED—4 ENERGETIC AGENTS for Bombay for a limited concern. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty invest Rs. 1,000 in shares of the concern. Should be able to join at once. Apply to Box No. 7061, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1069

WANTED—An experienced GAS ENGINEER to manage gas suction plant, working flour, oil and other mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply up to 31st August, 1921, to Lala Radhey Lal, Government Treasurer, Bareilly.
A R1080

WANTED by a leading Import and Export Firm (Japanese) a SENIOR COMPETENT CORRESPONDENT and a DEPARTMENTAL HEAD-CLERK. Those experienced in business and in correspondence only need apply. Salary from 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10469

WANTED—SERVICES of a capable MOTOR MECHANIC to superintend the running and upkeep of Lorries, etc., in Upper Burma. Must be able to effect all running repairs and to arrange transport work and to command labour so employed. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with partially furnished quarters and a small local allowance. Agreement may be offered to suitable man after about three months' probation. Apply to Box No. 7059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10445

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of GENERAL MANAGER to the East India Cotton Association (shortly to be registered), a good salary (minimum Rs. 1,500 per mensem) will be paid, the exact salary depending upon the qualifications of the person appointed, who must have business or administrative experience. Applications should be made before August 31st addressed to:—THE PRESIDENT, East India Cotton Association, Old Custom House, Bombay.
A C10468

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1.) FINANCE MINISTER. (2.) JUDICIAL MINISTER. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications for both posts. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 15th August to THE POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government, Alwar.
A C 10373

WANTED—A GRADUATE of an English or Indian University with Honours in Geology on Rs. 300—50/2—500 (Oosmania rupees) for Geological Survey Work in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State; 5 years' practical experience is essential. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary to Government for the Departments of Industries and Commerce, etc., Hyderabad (Deccan), before the 31st August, 1921. The selected candidate will have to serve on probation for six months.
A C10299

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.—Applications are invited for the following posts:—VICE-PRINCIPAL. Salary Rs. 450. Should be a gentleman with high Science qualifications, preferably in Physics, or the position may be given to an M.A. in English who can teach Logic. LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS. Salary between Rs. 120 and Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250, according to qualifications. LECTURER IN ENGLISH. Logic desirable. Rs. 150—25—400. ASSISTANT LECTURER. English, History and Urdu preferred. Rs. 120—10—200. Applications to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Major E. W. DANN, M.A. (Oxon), as soon as possible and addressed "Lowrie's Hotel, Simla."
A C10455

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A respectable and trustworthy Indian gentleman desires post as manager in a share and Stock Broker's office, can take full charge, sound previous experience, best references. Apply Box No. 7057, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1061

QUALIFIED DOCTOR with vast experience of Civil Hospital willing to work in Mill or Charitable Dispensary for few hours daily. Apply Box No. 7064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1074

WANTED—A responsible POSITION in an Indian Concern by an Young Hindu Gentleman of Good family, who has just cancelled his recommendation for King's Commission. Has worked as Dept. Manager in British Shipping Concern. And as experience of Drappan Piece Goods and Import and Export line. Please respond to Box No. 7065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1076

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

WANTED.—A SUB-TENANT to occupy a big square room on the first floor of a building on Hornby Road. Please apply sharp Box No. 7072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C10492

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS 22, Elphinstone Circle, Third floor Central Business Locality, E. L. Rent Rs. 220 Motor Garage; 426 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Independent and Lock-up with facilities for water, E. L. and Telephone. Bungalow, 6 Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, Excellent Sea-breeze and view. Ground and three upper floors Suitable for rich Hindoo family. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1066

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mot Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1023

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT at Chowpaty 3 or 4 bed rooms, 1 Hall, 1 Dining room, better if Sea side. Apply Box No. 7048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1055

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash egaiust delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

FOR SALE—Austin 1920 Model one quite new car (private use), and another taxi (slightly used). Apply to A. D. NAIK, Bilimoria Building, Top Floor, Damar Lane, between 6—9 a.m.
JA 10465

A BRAND new "DIXIE" Car, colour WHITE, bonnet ALUMINIUM, radiator NICKLE PLATED, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 21½ miles per gallon, Rs 7,500 cash or HIRE-PURCHASE. Apply:—STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road.
J A C10468

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

IMMEDIATELY required 20 Reeling Frames of 40 Hanks New or secondhand in perfect working order. Send lowest quotations to MUKUNDLAL BANSILAL, Esqr., 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K C10489

LARGE number of 2nd hand CARRIAGE and ENGINE WHEELS with axles of 2 ft. gauge railway for sale. Can be seen at the workshop of MATHERAN RAILWAY at Neral. Offers invited.
K C10487

EDUCATIONAL.

SARASWATI COLLEGE OF ART BOMBAY.—Instructions in Drawing and Painting commence on Friday August, 1921, application for admission should be submitted at once to the undersigned S. P. AKKI, V. M. Nandenikar Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Girgaum Bombay.
M R1084

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9-LBS., nett for Rs. 5 all charges included by V. P. Parcel post—CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O.—Kulu, Punjab.
T R1088

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for contractors in want of Filling Earth and Hard Murum Rubble at Ballard Pier. Apply to:—R. S. DABHOLKER, Motiwalla's Bungalow; Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13.
T R1072

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE.—Big Size Rich PERSIAN CARPETS of rich colours and designs for a rich Gentleman parlour. Please apply to Box No. 7066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1077

FOR SALE.—COTTON BALING PRESSES, Platt Bros. S. H. Single and Double Roller Gins, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers and Cart Weighing Scales. Apply stating your needs to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay, No. 3.
T R1079

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Well Established London Firm of Exporters and Importers, is desirous of opening a branch office in Bombay, or joining with a firm with a good reputation and substantial capital, to import all kinds of Machinery etc. Write details to Box No. 7060, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
T R1068

FOR SALE.—About 15,000 maunds GRASS will be available for sale at Diwanganj Station G. I. P. Ry. during the coming Hay making season. Rate annas ten per maund for unbaled grass. Intending purchasers to bring their own machines for pressing the grass. Apply to THE FOREST SECRETARY, to the Hair Apparent, BHOPAL.
T C10344

TENDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1921, for the supply of Stock and Tools and Plant articles required for Krishnarajasagara Works from 1st September 1921 to 31st August 1922. For further details, vide pages 439-440 of Part VI of the Mysore Gazette, dated 28th July, 1921.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara.
TA C10464

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BRICK MANUFACTURE.

TENDERS for the above are invited and will be received by the Director of Development up to 12 noon (S. T.) on the 31st August, 1921, at which time they will be opened in the office of the Director.

2. Forms of tender with specifications and conditions on which the work will be given out may be had on application to the Superintending Engineer Fourth Project Division on payment of Re. 1.

3. The tenders will be on P.W.D. Form K. 2

4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 9th August, 1921.
T A C 10433

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

SALE OF GHI UNSUITABLE FOR MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embarkation), Bombay has a certain quantity of old ghi unsuitable for military requirements which he offers for sale at annas eight per pound exclusive of packing material.

The ghi can be inspected in "B" section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1921, stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase at the above rate. The minimum amount to be purchased shall not be less than 10 tins.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Offers will hold good for fifteen days.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For A. D. & S. T. (Embkn.)
Bombay, 12th August, 1921.
TA C10493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MALBAR TIMBER CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from MONDAY, 15th of August, the Registered Offices of the above Company will be REMOVED from 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, to 103, Medows Street, Fort.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
Managing Agents,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Manager.
C10414

NOTICE.

BOY SCOUTS.

TROOPS or Patrols of Indian Boy Scouts, who wish to become registered under the Imperial Boy Scouts Association and to be present at the Review by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that may be arranged at the time of His Royal Highness's ensuing visit to Bombay, are requested kindly to communicate with the undersigned as early as possible. Name and number of the Troop as well as the number of Scouts and Scoutmasters that may be present at the Review may please be communicated.

T. TODD,
Captain,
In charge Organising Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts, Poona.

No. 5, Sassoon Road, Poona.
11th August, 1921.
C10458

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

LOST MISPLACED OR STOLEN.

A temporary receipt for two shares of the Simplex Mills, Ltd., Nos. 3146 and 2816 respectively together with duly signed transfer in the name of Mr. Ebrahem Kadeem. Any person dealing with them will do so at his own risk.

Dated 15th August, 1921.
DWARKADAS RANGLAL SEKHANA,
Share Broker Old Share Bazar.
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C1085

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET LTD.,

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, 420, Mint St., Sowcarpet, Madras, on FRIDAY the 19th August 1921 at 4-30 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921, to elect Directors in place of a deceased Director and another retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact any business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
Madras, 9th August, 1921.
C10446

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal" Hemp on Agreve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

BUILDING SITES POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by auction, plots Nos. 28, 79 to 89 and 105 to 109 from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12-30 noon on TUESDAY, September 6th 1921. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold (subject to a reserved price of Rs. 2,000 per plot) to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be liable to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's Office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Collector,

W. F. HUDSON,
C10460 Collector, Poona.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted. C 10379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF THE REGISTERED OFFICE.

THE Registered Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to No. 18/21, 2nd Floor Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C10497

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery, damages, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Ibrahim Moledina, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Aug. 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, one lot shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, tables, counter, mirrors, chairs, brass stands, etc., etc. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE BULLOCKS, CART AND GRASS.

Under instructions from N. H. Mody, Esq., Receive in suit No. 2943 and 3017 of 1921 (Mariambai vs. Abdul Kader), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kasla Tallo factory the following:—

Three bullocks, 1 cart and 3 she goats. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS LYING AT THE CORNER OF MUSJID BUNDER CROSS ROAD AND DARYASTHAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Abdullabhai Husseinbhai, Gulam Hussein Alloobhai Mooraj, Jan Mahomed Dewji Jamal, Alladinbhai Nanji Sajan, Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and Cassumalli Dawoodbhai, the Trustees of Bai Jenabai daughter of Fazulbhai Habibbhai Charitable Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials of the buildings and structures at Musjid Bunder Road (consisting of a front building containing a ground floor and two upper storeys and a rear building which was used as offices and godowns) standing on land admeasuring about 1734 square yards and belonging to the said Trustees situated at the Corner of Musjid Bunder Cross Road and Daryasthan Street bearing B Ward Nos. 1709 and 1814 bearing street Nos. 23-27-66 and 93 and bearing New Survey No. 2195.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
26, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2402.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE OF THE MORTGAGOR IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Hasam Korjee, and on account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Hasanali Contractor, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1920, made between Currimbhoy Hasanali Contractor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1921, at the premises the undivided one-fourth share of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of partly newly assessed and partly Sanadi land or ground situated, lying or being at Mutton Street also known as Gulam Mohomed Saik Street, without Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 150, 3109, 782, New Nos. 16691, 10007, 7947, Old Survey Nos. 953, 1/953 and New Survey Nos. 2/4372 and 4372, together with messuages, tenements or dwelling, standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7150 and 7151 and Street Nos. 82 and 92 and which premises bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Ismail Jivanji, on the South by the property of Hasanali Adamji, on the East the said Mutton Street and on the West the sweeper's passages.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 TO 55 TONS MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS AND PATLIS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan at his godown at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of Vullymahomed Joosab Guljar:—

About 50 to 55 tons Moulmein Teak Scantlings and Patlis.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
6 crates crockery of Johnson Bros. consisting of:—
2 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7in., 9in. and 10in., and 25 dozen Soup Plates 9in. 10in.
1 crate 15 dozen Coffee Pots
3 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7in., 9in. and 10in.; and 25 dozen Soup Plates 9in. and 10in.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned:—
9 trusses about 1,000 lbs. English Harry Chrome Picking bands in trusses.

On account of concerned:—
35 pairs Ladies and Gentlemen boots and shoes.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere
In boxes. Prices : As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 3

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR OILS
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cuses all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, ete and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. one only.

MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.

Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY.

Shirts (negligé Soft) ... Re. 1-8 per doz
„ (Dress) ... „ 3 „ „
„ (New) ... „ 3 „ „
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbaadevi Road BOMBAY

Telephone Message

John—Hallo!
Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced
J.—Yes.
H.—Is your kit all right?
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried **DODHY & SONS?** Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?
H.—Yes. They do, and do it **VERY NICELY**, and their **CHARGES ARE MODERATE.** I had my bat repaired from them.

Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Sinirlar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.
Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at
THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
WAGH SCULPTOR
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

America-India Export Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FINANCE, THE ONLY HITCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Addressing the Teachers' College Association at Saidapet, Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro, Education Minister, said for the last two days he had been engaged in enquiring whether it was possible to introduce compulsory education in at least two or three municipalities, and had come to the conclusion that it was possible to do so, but the whole question was one of finance.

Regarding the secondary education, they were going to appoint a committee of experts, both officials and non-officials, to consider and report how far recommendations of the Sadler Committee could be adopted in this province, and how far the curriculum could be changed, etc.

Referring to the medium of instruction, it was perfectly open to the headmasters of schools to teach their pupils in vernacular, if they wished, and the Department would certainly grant them permission if they applied to it for the same. They were prepared to introduce vocational training and technical classes in every secondary school, and in certain schools it had already been introduced and working well. While other presidencies were considering the problem they had already introduced it in several institutions in Madras.

"MONSTROUS ABUSE OF POWERS."

PROTEST AGAINST THANA DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A joint meeting of the Office-bearers of the Thana District Congress Committee, the Office-bearers of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committe and the Sub-Committee appointed by the Thana District Local Board was held on Wednesday last (the 10th August) at the Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This joint meeting of the Sub-Committee of the District Local Board Thana, the Office-bearers of the Thana District Congress Committee and also the Office-bearers of the Bombay Suburban District Committe having read and considered the orders of the District Magistrate of Thana, is of opinion that the said orders are a monstrous abuse of the powers vested in the District Magistrate by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 39 (1) (m) of the Bombay District Police Act and a deliberate and calculated attempt to prohibit peaceful picketing throughout the whole of the District.

(2) This Committee recommends, to the two District Congress Committees concerned, to sound the public opinion regarding the feasibility of continuing picketing in spite of the orders of the District Magistrate, and for that purpose to hold public meetings immediately at important centres throughout the District.

(3) If, on sounding public opinion as aforesaid, this Committee is assured of the support of at least 500 (five hundred) persons ready for continuing picketing in spite of the prohibition of the District Magistrate, this Committee recommends to the District Congress Committees to vest this Committee with power to apply to the Working Committee of the AllIndia Congress Committee on their behalf for necessary sanction to continue picketing as aforesaid.

STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.

TO BE ERECTED AT APOLLO BUNDER

The Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust writes:—

The Port Trustees recently received an application from the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee for a site on the Apollo Bunder for the erection of the Lord Hardinge Statue, and the Committee was informed that the Trustees had no objection.

The proposed site at the north-east corner of the Bunder is at present occupied by the temporary shed erected by the Public Works Department in 1912 as a shelter, in place of the Port Trust pavilion dismantled in 1911 on the occasion of His Majesty the King's visit to India. The Public Works Department have now asked the Port Trust for permission to remove the temporary shed, and this permission has been given on the understanding that the shed will be re-erected on another convenient site for the use of the public, pending completion of the Gateway of India.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

Central Provinces Legislative Council met yesterday Sir G. M. Chitnavis presiding. After questions the resolutions were taken up. Discussion on the resolution moved by Thakur Ratansingh on Thursday recommending that the export of beef, hide, bones, etc., resulting in indiscreet slaughter of cows, buffaloes and bullocks, may be entirely discontinued. It was supported by many mainly on religious sentiment and economic loss to the agriculturists. The resolution was put to the vote and was carried.

Another important resolution that was moved by Mr. C. B. Parekh recommending the introduction of a Rent Act for the town of Nagpur in view of increasing house rents, after some discussion was put to the vote and was lost.

From an announcement in one of the Kabul Newspapers it appears that a remodelling of the Kabul police has been undertaken, good pay is offered and it appears that a force composed entirely of educated men is aimed at. (A.P.)

MATIARI SHOOTING CASE

EXAMINATION OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

(From our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 10.

The Matiari Firing Committee consisting of Messrs. Raymond, Harchandrai and Ghulam Husen commenced inquiry today at Hyderabad Sind, the inquiry could not proceed for about one hour as the seating arrangements for members of the Committee had not yet been made. Mr. Tahilram, Deputy Superintendent of Police was allowed to put questions to witnesses on behalf of the police.

EXAMINATION OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

Phul Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Matiari who ordered the firing was the first witness. He deposed that an Aman Sabha Meeting was held on the 21st at 6 p.m. near the Engineer's bungalow. About 100 men attended. The Khilafatists threw out stones, and clods of earth from half past four to six at persons coming to Aman Sabha meeting. During the Aman Sabha meeting about 50 boys came inside fencing and threw clods at the meeting, but a cordon of police kept order and drove away the boys, but they came from the other side. The police did not allow them to come quite close. So no stone struck the Sabha people. After the Sabha meeting was over three armed constables escorted the panchayat people. The Khilafatists threw dust and clods. They returned to the Mukhtarkar who sent me to dissuade the Khilafatists. I entreated Pir Ghulam Mujadid, Pir Sher, Jan Syed Naser Shah, Messrs. Fathechand and Parmanand in God's name to allow the people to go. They in reply said "Kill the police men and the Aman Sabha people."

ALLEGED THROWING OF BRICKBATS

The Khilafatists surrounded us and threw clods of earth and brickbats at me and my companions. All the stones did not strike their objectives. One struck me on the left eye causing much bleeding. I was about four or five paces from the Khilafatists. All the abovenamed Khilafatists said "Kill the police and the Aman Sabha people." They all said this simultaneously. I again entreated all the Khilafatists for love of God not to quarrel, but they again cried out "Kill, kill—don't leave them." I also heard ther the sound of a gun from the Khilafatist's side. I was afraid of death. Only one armed Sowar was with me. The Khilafatists had lathis. Some had hatchets. There was a large number of them. I saw no gun with them.

ARMED SOWAR ASKED TO FIRE.

I asked Fateh Mahomed the armed sowar to fire in the air. I saw him fire. He fired 8 times. My eye was bleeding and I was standing with my hand over it. I saw him firing at times in the air. After firing the Khilafatists retreated. Yar Mahomed told me that the Khilafatists have gone to town to bring guns to kill all of us. We made arrangements to protect ourselves, but every thing was quiet. I left Mukhtiarkar about midnight.

Mr. Raymond asked witness if he asked Fateh Mahomed whether he had fired in the air as ordered.

Witness shuffled and hesitated. He said "I don't remember."

Mr. Raymond said "You must be remembering. I give you time. Try and remember."

After one minute's hesitation witness said "I think I asked Fateh Mahomed whether he fired in the air. He replied he fired in the air." Witness said he believed Fateh Mahomed spoke the truth.

NOW WERE THE INJURIES EFFECTED

Mr. Raymond asked him how was it that if he fired in air that some Khilafatists were injured.

Witness replied that he had himself sometimes fired in the air and sometimes bullets scatter. The gun receives a jerk and shots are dispersed. Witness explained the wounding of people on same hypothesis. "Owing to the apprehension of death I thought I had sufficient justification at firing straight at the people" said witness. Mr. Raymond asked "Did you warn the people before firing." Witness replied "I do not remember."

Mr. Raymond said "This is an important question. Surely, you ought to remember" witness was given time.

After some hesitation he replied "I think I did warn them." Being again asked to think and answer he looked down for a brief while in thought and said "I did not warn them I had no leisure to warn them when stones struck my companions. I did not know at that time whether policemen had received serious injuries or not. I afterwards found they had only marks.

In reply to Md. Harchandrai witness said he did not see any of the Khilafatists pick up any stone from the ground to throw at them. They were already carrying stones with them. I do not up to now know how many have been injured.

DISCREPANCIES IN REPORTS.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Tahilram, Deputy Superintendent of Police. The copy of the first report and the copy of letter sent by the Sub-Inspector to the D. S. P. were recorded. Both stated that the boys when they came inside fencing threw stones and brickbats, although witness in examination said they threw clods and not stones. The first report mentioned that some policemen besides the Sub-Inspector was hit by stones. The letter to the D. S. P. did not mention that. It is generally suspected by the people that the original first report has been substituted by this one. Witness further said in reply to Mr. Tahilram's question that it would take a man a minute and a half to fire nine rounds in succession. If all the nine rounds had been fired at the people the injuries would have been far more serious.

Commander-in-Chief after visiting Ahmednagar has arrived at Ganeshkhand on August 11th. He was staying as guest of Governor. Commander-in-Chief inspected Kirkee on the 11th morning and attended in evening a ball given in aid of Officers Families Fund.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

OPENING OF MANUBAI NURSES' HOSTEL.

On Suday, the 7th of August, an interesting joint function was organised by the Poona Seva Sadana Society and by the women medical students and Nurses and Midwives. One of the hostels of the society—that for the women medical students of the B. J. Medical School—is located in the Raste's Peth in a rented building, while the other, that for the Nurses and Midwives under training at the Sassoon Hospital, is located at the distance of a furlong in the Somwar Peth. This latter was originally known as Phaltankar's Wada; which has been recently purchased by the Society, principally through the generous help of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who gave Rs. 10,000 towards the purchase of the Wada and also advanced a further sum of Rs. 5,000 as loan. This building has, therefore, been named this day, in deference to the wishes of Sir Vithaldas, after his sister—Mamubai; and the formal opening of the same took place on the same day in the morning. Another equally important part of the function was the evening entertainment organized by the inmates of both the hostels in honour of their Honorary Secretary Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare whose services have recently been fittingly recognised by Government by giving him a special promotion to the post of the Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at the B. J. Medical School. Mrs. Ranade presided over the morning function and the evening function was presided over by Col. Bennett, the present Civil Surgeon of Poona, several eulogistic speeches were made expressing the high esteem and tone in which Dr. Shikhare was held by all the inmates of the Hostels; and was presented on their behalf with a silver inkstand and a silver figure of Shree Krishna, singing to the tune of his Murali all set in a nice sandalwood frame.

GROWTH OF NURSING WORK.

Mr. Devadhar then reviewed the growth of Nursing Work. In the course of his speech he said. "The present strength of the Institution is over 950 (including 150 duplications); of these over 170 stay in the four hostels, two of which are located at the Society's Headquarters in Sadashiv Peth; while the other two in the Rate and Somwar Peths, under whose hospitable roof we meet are for the exclusive use of the medical students under our care. We are greatly indebted for the development of our Medical Branch both to Government as well as to philanthropists like Sir Vithaldas. I may incidentally mention here that while negotiating for grants from Government for this work it was suggested to me that Government may be persuaded to give us the whole of our expenditure but in order to preserve our independence and individuality my Society preferred to accept only two-thirds of the actual expenditure shouldering the responsibility of finding out the remaining one-third by appealing to the public for charity, as it formed part of our plan of educating public opinion on this subject which was neglected. The present strength of the two Hostels is 47 this day, of whom 26 stay in Hostel No. II for Nurses and Midwives, and 21 in Hostel No. IV for women medical students. The main difficulty experienced as regards these hostels was in the direction of securing their location in comfortable and convenient houses; and I am very glad to be able to mention that we could solve the problem with the ready help extended to us by our great friend and helper Sir Vithaldas.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

Apart from our pecuniary difficulties, we had at the initial stages, to overcome an amount of prejudice on the part of our young ladies in taking kindly to the profession of a nurse or a midwife. We made a small beginning in 1911 by sending first four women to the hospital for work. They stayed in a small room at Mrs. Ranade's house at a distance of two miles in the City. After a while a small house was rented just enough to lodge from 12 to 18 students. The next move was to secure a bigger house or a bungalow where till now we had to accommodate the whole group numbering about 45. We are negotiating for a piece of land suited for games and sports. We may soon have courts for them. It would never have been possible to build up this work to the present dimensions, if we had not freely availed ourselves of these splendid facilities of medical instruction, afforded at the Sassoon Hospital and the Medical School. It was generally believed that Indian women were not fitted for medical professions, being less capable and smart, less brainy and bold, and less educated and public spirited. But nothing daunted us; we continued our efforts unmitigated. But the greatest factor in this composition was our friends Dr. Shikhare; it is idle to measure adequately his contribution towards the development of this Branch. And the factor of Lady students themselves is hardly the less important, inasmuch as they consent to stay away from their dear and near relations for a number of years in a comparatively strange place surrounded by an atmosphere of strict and rigid discipline. Sir Vithaldas and Lady Thackersey; willing and active help has of course, been simply invaluable.

Mr. Datar, Vice Principal of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya in Bombay, recited some select verses constituting a general prayer from the 11th Chapter of the Bhagvat Gita in a popular Raga Bhairavi. And thus this function ended most joyously; the whole house was tastefully decorated for the occasion. All the guests that went round the Hostels expressed themselves thoroughly pleased with the arrangements made by the Committe for the well being of the women in the Hostels.

MUNITIONS FRAUD CASE.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

NO POLITICAL REASONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Associated Press learns on best authority that the Government decision to apply for permission to withdraw the prosecution proceedings against Sukhlal Karnani and others in the Munitions Fraud Case was not known to the Viceroy until the withdrawal had actually taken place. The suggestion that his Excellency had intervened for political reasons is, therefore, wholly unfounded.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Countess of Reading and some of the staff, will leave Simla on the 16th instant for a short visit to Nainital returning to Simla on the 26th.

A Madras message of August 12th says at Friday's sitting of the Disturbances Enquiry Committee, Mr. P. C. Lobo, Chief Presidency Magistrate was examined. He deposed to his experiences during his visit to the scene of disturbance on the 29th June, 1st, 2nd and 3rd July. Mr. Wairwright next gave evidence as to the assault committed on him on the 2nd July. Two more witnesses were examined and the Committee then adjourned till the 13th.

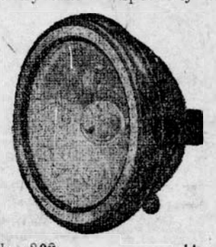
It is understood that the Gymkhana race meeting will held in Simla early in October commencing probably on the 24th.

ELECTRIC MOTOR LAMPS.

These LAMPS are of the very best American manufacture. They are efficient and able to furnish light for the darkest night and the roughest road. They will give universal satisfaction to Motorists all over the country. Prices are absolutely correct. Up-country orders a Speciality with us.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT.

An extremely neat headlight, with full bell body. The door is finished in black and nickel. Polished silver plated parabolic reflector, adjustable focussing device on outside of lamp. Dust and waterproof.



ELECTRIC LEMP. Nos. 800 & 801.

Regular finish, black enamel; door furnished with nickel band. Ediswan connectors and sockets; 15 C. P. 6-8 volt Mazda bulbs.

MODEL	No. 800		No. 801	
Diameter of front	11 in.	Rs. 55-0 per pair.	10 in.	Rs. 50-0 per pair.
Extreme depth	6 in.		5¾ in.	
Bracket centers	8¼, 9½ in.		7,7½,8,8½ in.	

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT.

A new departure in headlight construction, glass being held in place by expanding metal rim, making a very simple and highgrade lamp. Heavy silver plated parabolic reflector, adjustable focussing device on outside of lamp. Dust and waterproof.

ELECTRIC LAMP. No. 650.

Regular finish, black enamel, nickel trimmed. Ediswan connectors and sockets 15 C. P. 6 volt Mazda bulbs.
Dia. of Front 11 ins.
Extreme depth 6½ in.
Bracket centres 9¼ ins.
Rs. 45-0 per pair.

No. 706 Electric TAIL LAMP. Has white light on bottom for illuminating number. Ruby semaphore lens. Furnished with cut-out plug. 2 C P. 6-8 volt Mazda bulb. A very popular lamp.
Rs. 7-8 each.

No. 510 Electric SIDE LAMP. Very attractive, of latest design, harmonizing with the cantour of head-lights. Interior easily accessible. Fitted with polished silver plated reflector with adjustable focussing device; 4 C. P. 6-8 volt Mazda bulbs.
Rs. 35-0 per pair.

No. 40 HOWE ELECTRIC TAIL LIGHT. A necessity for night driving. Gives you clear, white light 50 feet behind your car—where you need it. A lamp with a reputation.
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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."
RARE AND INVALUABLE SERVICE FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are taken out of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Kanyalal Badridas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last 12 years. Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment. My urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, S. P. Gr. being 1037 and Sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment and on my urine being examined by the same Municipal Analyst and by Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bom.), at Dr. Masina Hospital and Pathological Laboratory 'Sugar was found NIL' and S. P. Gr. 1013."

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late Vakil, High Court, Bombay, Now Nayab Dewan of Devgod Baria writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name, but a Specialist INDEED IN REALITY. My S. P. Gr. was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to 'NIL', while dediments were not at all visible."

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder Bombay, writes on 11-11-19. "We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 11-11-19, by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION HOURS:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—Ghia Buildings, Opp. N. G. Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
Telegrams: "DIABETES" Bombay.

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Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers, Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foiscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	„
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box,
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (If contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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Batliwalla's Diarrhœa Mixture is a safe remedy to prevent vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery & even Cholera.

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Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ld.,
Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.
Telegraphic Address: BATLIWALLA
Worli, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York 10th August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		9 000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" to Continent		6.000
Futures at New York — Oct.		13 24
Futures at New York — Jan.		13.71
Futures at New York — Mar.		13.99
Spot Cotton at New York		13.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		12 25
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans — Oct.		12 80
Futures at New Orleans — January		13 30
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 7 8
Demand Bills		3.61.37
Silver Commercial Bars U Sterling		99 1 4
Do Foreign		60 1/8

COTTON.

Liverpool, 10th August 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot good inquiry		8 98
Sakels		16 00
	Oct.	13 36
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	13 84
	March	14 10

As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)

New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	12 95
" " "	Jan.	13 02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th August, 1921.

To-day's Prices.

Months	
August	8 77
September	8 85
October	8 93
November	8 95
December	9 05
January	8 06
February	9 11
March	9 16
April	9 18
May	9 21
June	9 20
July	9 20

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6.15
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.25
" " " Fully Good	6.75
" " " Fine	7.00
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.55
" " Fully Good	7.80
" " Fine	8.05
" Scinde, Good	5.24
" " " Fully Good	5.78
" " " Fine	5.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th August, 1921.

To-day's Prices.

Months	
Aug.	15 10
Sept.	15.15
Oct.	15.20
Nov.	15 25
Dec.	15 25
Jan.	15 25
Feb.	15.25
Mar	15.25

New York, 12th August 1921.

Demand Bills	3 66 62

London, 12th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46.90
In Germany	302 50
in Italy	not received.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTE

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 47
Christiania	28 33
Amsterdam	11 77
Switzerland	21.68

London, 9th Aug, 1921.

Petrograde	48 18
Belgium	..
Athens	65 88
Mid Americans Cotton Spot	8 81

METALS.

London, 10th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 103
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	48 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	12 1/4
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	8 7/8

Tone:—dull

WHEAT.

London, 10th Aug., 1921.

ROSARIO SANTA FE—82 1/2 lbs. August Sept.	71 6
CARLETTA RUSS—62 1/2 lbs.	71/6
AUSTRALIAN	..
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q. Sellers	71
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Tone—Dull	..
Wheat afloat to UK	..

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Hongkong	197
National	40

SEEDS.

London, 10th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Forespons Bss. Paid August-Sept.	Nominal 21 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Nominal	£21
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep.	Nominal £25 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED:— Firmly held quiet.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	
July August Paid	£21 1/2
August September Value	22
Sept. Oct. Paid	22 1/2
COTTONSEED Bombay (round delivered per ton Ag.. Sep.. Sellers	£12
August Sept value quiet	£22 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 10th August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar C & F, Calcutta September Oct. sellers 16/18	—21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—24/0
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—25/0
" Karachi	—25/0

Tone—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Aug. 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September, at Rs. 324½ and declined till Rs. 321½. It then advanced to Rs. 324½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs 325½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 326½ and closed at Rs. 325.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday. Exporters and local millwalas were not buying except for their immediate requirements. About 1,200 bales only are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th August 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	326
Fully Good Bengal	September	277
Fine Oomra's	September,	326½/2

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 11th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Gengal and Sind			
Punjab	298	283	286
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	342	332	312 —
M.G. Central P. No. 1	372	362	342 —
M.G. Central P. No. 2	357	347	327 —
M.G. Broach	—	338	328 313
Southerns 7	—	—	342 332 322

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th August, 1921.

		Bales.
Cotton	7091	Bales.
Wheat	3950	Owts
Linseed	8682	"
Rapeseed	1767	"
Gingellyseed	798	"
Popyseed	3217	"
Groundnuts	3055	"
Castorseed	3871	"
Rice	6988	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	16861	"
Mowrseed	225	"
Gram	4295	"
Jawar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1212	"
Bajra	348	"
Coal	732	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11 16
Bank Demand	1 3 23 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs. Demand	300
American Dollars	427
Honkong Dollars	213
Shanghai	290
Japan	201
Singapore	178

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

12th August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	4	0
Do.	1	82	4	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	4	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	4	0
Do	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 12th August, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	P
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	90	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	90	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	91	8	0
Japanese Copper Barsrot				
Panch teka joint		24	8	0
Copper English Barrs		58	0	0
Brass-Bairs		38	8	0
Lead		53	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 12th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready

	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	78	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	76	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	80	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Teeseed, White 35-15	90	0	0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	85	0	0
Teeseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	0	0
Barley	42	0	0
Castorseed	54	0	0
Virar Cotton Seeds	46	0	0

Forward

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	5	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.	..		
Linseed May	..		
Linseed Sept.	17	2	0
Linseed Dec.	..		
Rapeseed April-May	..		
Rapeseed June-July	..		
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan.	..		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	..		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Sug. Sept.	..		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	..		
Linseed Sept.	..		
Linseed Dec.	..		

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand and easier advices from all quarters and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by 12 annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions are also lower in sympathy with lower prices from Karachi and Calcutta and there being many sellers, small business has been done amongst dealers in White Java. July shipment c 25s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour and August-September shipment c 24s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per cwt. F. B. Harbour. Offices are not doing anything.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported very quiet and prices have been reduced by 2 rupees per cwt. owing to heavy arrivals. Java market keeps quiet with many sellers and small business doing c 15 to 14½ gilders F. O. B.

Home and American markets are also lower.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 26 equal Rs. 25 F. B. Harbour Stocks 70,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 25 stocks 8,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Nizam with 14,000 bags Java Sugar.

MILL STORES MARKET

Aug. 12.

The market continued quiet, without any perceptible inflation in the prices in the last week. The mills both local and mofussil are poor buyers at present. In general, there is lack of activity in the market. Though the demand at present is dull, without lively and attrative features, still, a healthier tone may be expected to revive within a short period due to the wave of Swadeshi spirit which is passing over the country. If the campaign of boycott of foreign cloth is vigorously carried on, a robust demand for mill-cloth is sure to be created in a very near future. The mills in turn, would evidently require more stores to keep all the looms working at full speed. The prices may be therefore, expected to take a lively turn.

Cotton Heralds have been maintained at Rs. 3-8-0. Reeds have some demand. Bobbins have poor demand. The arrivals of Japanese Boblins have been comparatively decreased due to the influx of English.

Oldham and Kenion Bandings are very dull—the prices having considerably gone down. Leather sundries also have no fluctuations. Broomley Pickers alone being in demand.

The quotations are as under:—

Heralds Rs. 3-8-0, Reeds As. 5. Bandings Oldham Rs. 1-6-0, Bandings Kenion Rs. 2-12-0, Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0, Pickers No. 4, Rs. 75/90, Cyl. and Dof. Fillets Rs. 1-6-0, Slubbings Jap. Rs. 42, Ring Rabbeth 5 in Ena Rs. 13, Conical Firn 5 in. Rs. 9, Roller cloth Rs. 11/12, Elastic heralds Rs. 15/16.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Aug. 12.

The market, in general is very dull, and all the chemicals have comparatively declined in values. Heavy chemicals such as Zinc Chloride, Sodium, Sulphide, Magnesium Chloride, Bleaching-Powder, Caustic soda, have materially gone down. The demand however, has been maintained at normal level. Finer chemicals such as Aniline and Antimony salt, Hydrosulphide of soda Bichromate of sode, Bichromate of Potash have also in sympathy with heavy chemicals recorded decline in values.

Among sizing starches, Sago has been maintained at Rs. 13-8-0 per cwt. There is slight scarcity of fresh stuff, but, the arrivals are expected soon. Farina K and Dutch are comparatively more scarce in the market, and the tone has, therefore, been maintained. There is eager inquiry for Dutch Farina. The price is varying from Rs. 25 to 26. Dextrine has been quoted at Rs. 28 per cwt.

The quotations are as follows:—

Bichromate of soda Rs. 75, Sulphide of soda Rs. 30.

Hydro Sulphide of soda Rs. 1-12-0. Washing soda Rs. 9

Caustic soda Rs. 35, Aniline salt Rs. 1.

Antimony salt Rs. 1-14-0. Bichromate potash Rs. 80.

Farina K. Rs .24-8-0. Farina Dutch Rs. 25-26.

Sago-flour Rs. 13-8-0.

HOME MARKETS.

Home markets show a slow and steady rise owing to continued poor American crop reports and the markets would have advanced much higher but for poor trade reports. We still recommend our friends to buy May position either in New York or Liverpool. The following table will give an idea of the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week. Week commencing from 3rd to 10th Aug., 1921.

Liverpool Spot 1921	8.72	8.98	plus 26
New York Spot, 1921	12.90	13.30	plus 40
Liverpool Oct., 1921	8.73	8.93	plus 20
Liverpool July, 1922	8.87	9.06	plus 19
New York Oct., 1921	12.88	13.24	plus 36
New York Jany., 1922	13.27	13.74	plus 47

LOCAL MARKET.

Fine Oomras for Sept. 1921 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 326½ on the 5th Aug. advanced to Rs. 338 on the 9th Aug. and gradually declined to Rs. 323 to Rs. 324 on the 11th instant and closed yesterday at Colaba at Rs. 327 to Rs. 328. The market here is not responding to the advance in Home Markets owing to moderate demand from exporters and mills and also owing to chief bear operators selling freely. We would rather advise buying at the present level of Rs. 320 to to Rs. 325 as we expect the Home markets to improve quiet gradually.

READY MARKET.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet during the week under review. There was a moderate inquiry from Japan shippers for high class descriptions only. Local millwajas bought some nice old Berars and Khandesh cotton. As our stocks are fairly large here we would again advise our friends to continue selling their ready stock of cotton at every inquiry. About 12,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Aug. 12.

The quotations available for the consumers are easy. The stocks also, are freely offered, especially due to the sale of German Reparation Aniline dyes. To large stock-holders having imported their dyes at higher rates, this sale by the Government of India is to some-extent a puzzle, since the prices stipulated in the price list by the Director of Industries are comparatively more favourable to the consumers.

The Directs have little charge in values, though demand is fair. The sulphuric dyes have recorded no changes.

The quotations are as follows:—

Benzo Perpurine 4 to 4/8 per lb.
Diamine Black 4/4 to 5 per lb.
Oxamine Pink 5 to 5/8 per lb.
Stilbene Yellow 4 to 5 per lb.
Triazol Violet 7 to 8 per lb.
Methyl Violet 10 to 12 per lb..

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

The net profit for the year ended 30th June 1921, including the sum of Rs. 11,408-1-4 brought forward from the last account and after making provision for Income-tax and super-tax amounts to Rs. 99,619-12-9. Out of this sum the Directors have paid Rs. 37,500 as *ad-interim* dividend at annas six per share for the year ended 31st December 1920, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,119-12-9 which the Directors recommend to appropriate as follows:—

In payment of Dividend at annas seven per share for the half year ended 30th June 1921, Rs. 43,750; in payment of one month's pay as bonus to the staff which will absorb, Rs. 1,688; to be transfered to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,592/6/11; to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 9,089-5-10. Total Rs. 62,119-12-9.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Aug. 12.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 36-13-0
Bars gold forward, 36-12-9.
Bars silver ready, 97-3-0.
Bars silver 1st Settlement, 97-3-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement, 97-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 7/8
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 363.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 323.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 313.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 200.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 194.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 210.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 424.
London gold ready, s. 112-1.
London silver ready, d. 37½.
London silver forward, d. 37 1/8.
Tone of silver—Steady, India and China bought.
American cross rate on London, $3.67 per £.
French cross rate on London, Frcs 46.80 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London, 21.70 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London, 48.50 per £.
German cross rate on London, Mrks 300 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but improved a little towards the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day:—

COTTON MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 2800, Apollo 110, Bombay Cotton 1390, Bombay Dyeing 1920, Bradbury 1225, Century 1140, Central India 4585, Colaba Land 2830, Coorla 2900, Crescent 745, Currimbhoy 1892/8, David 1730, Edward Sassoon 570, Fazulbhoy 1665, Finlay 1285, Indore Malwa 717/8, Kastoorchand 1675, Kohinoor 3585, Luxmi Cotton 4500, Mathuradas 1225, M. Petit 5250, Morarji 7300, New Great 1085, Pabani 1050, Pearls 1375, Phoenix 1335, Premium 250, Shapurji 485, Simplex 1032/8, Standard 2900, Swan 1205, Swadeshi 4965, Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 855, Bombay Burma 590, Bombay Burma N I 162/8, Bf Burma Pet 15, Bundi Cement 49, Indian Cement 415, Katni ord 307/8, Katni def 1470, New India Insurance 25, Tata Iron ord 112/8, Tata Iron def 605, Tata new ord 106, Tata N def 515, Tata Hydro 1000, Tata Od 130, Scindia 12.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29.661
Temperature of Air	deg.	80 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 6
Dew Point		75 1
Relative humidity of Air		0 840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		83 5
Minimum do do		78 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, WS.W. W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do,	miles	278
Fall of Rain	inches	0.17
Total fall during month	"	6 93
do. year	"	69 44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th		0 04

There are signs that the Wazirs and Mahsuds are becoming hopeless of continuing the struggle much longer but the complete surrender which must sooner or later be made has not come yet and no encouragement is likely to be given to sectional or temporising overtures which are occasionally made by the clans which are the particular sufferers at the moment from our punitive measures.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount Paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotatree %p.a.	Nett to buyor
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59	100	Jan-July.	14%	-0
Imperial	500	Jan-July	10%	1.26,
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	134
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	30xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata, Rs. 224	75	,, As.	12%	26-12
Union. 71	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	,,	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	,,	16%	22½
Mercantel O £5	£10½	,,	16%	10½
National.	£ 12½	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Subspathy	500	July	70	585
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Mannad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	100xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur. Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Gujerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100		4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	129
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	580
Upper Sind Light	100	..	5%	99

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	100
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	4%	35xd.
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	4%	70
P. Rs. 50		..	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50		..	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	100
Surat Electr	100	..	..	4 Prim
Tata Hydro. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
P.	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	..	2	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rate		Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,500
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	415
Apollo	50	..	..	110
Asar Virji 75	100	..	30	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	..	35	1,390
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,020
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	80
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1,225
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,150
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,285
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	260	2,830
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,900
Crescent	100	,,	60	745
Currimbhoy	250	,,	190	1,892/8
David	250	,,	140	1,730
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	259	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	..	As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	670
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	2-5
Emperor Edward	100	..	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200	..	300	1,665
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,225
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100	..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleach	100	..	10	225
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	717-8
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	550
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,675
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	675
Kohinoor	500	..	375	3,585
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	..	25	405
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,850
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,250
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,225
Mever Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	410
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	350	7,300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200	..	60	1,085
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,050
Pearl	250	..	100	1,375
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,335
Planet Mill	100	..	5	300
Premier Mills	100	..	..	250
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	16	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,052/8
Sir S. Broachs Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	250	4,365
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,305
Tata O.	500	..	15	1,650
Tata P.	500	..	5½	350
Union Mill O.	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,150
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	500
Eastern India	1,000	..	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	..	100	855
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	40
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.	38	100	..	3 Disc.
B. Burma (1) Corporation	123	..	Rs. 20	590
Burma Corporation New Issue	50	..	6	162-8 pd.
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,625
Bombay Ice Manufy	22	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Uganda	80	100	..	812 par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency	76	100	July	20% 70
British Burmah Petroleum O	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
British Burmah Petroleum O	15	..	10%	16
Eastern Chemical D.	1½	..	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life	Rs.50	500	..	40% 382½
Gobhai Karaulia	50	100	..	Rs. 1 60
George Gahazan & Co. O.	100	100	..	Rs. 5 5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P.	200	250	Dec-July.	7% 75nom
John Roberts		100	Oct. July	15 230
Osta's Engineering		50	Feb-Aug.	60% 135
Pemp		200	July	20 147½
Barcks		100	July	12 100
Marsland Price Ord		100	..	4% 90
Marsland Price P.		100	..	7% 80
Mckenzies		100	..	80% 520
New India Insurance	25	250	..	.. 25
New Union Flour Mills		100	..	25 150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50	200	May	30% 370
Phillips		40	July	10% 40
Port Canning		1,000	Sept.	53 680
Schudhia Steam 30		75	..	NIL. 12
Sirdar Carbonic Gas		100	Mar. Aug.	35% 150
Stewart Jack	15	20	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.		51	Sept.	12 107/8 112/8
Tata Iron and Steel D.		30	..	61 605
Tata Iron and Steel P.		150	Mar.-Sept.	6% 100
Tata Iron. Ord. (NI)		75	..	.. 978
,, ,, Def. (..)		400	..	.. 515
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd)	55	100	..	.. 35
Tata Oil Mills		100	..	.. 130
Thacker		59	June	1 00% 330
Western India Chemical Co.	39	100	..	..

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

H. M's Senior Trade Commissioner in India informs us that the London Shoe and Leather Fair will be held this year in the first week in October (Monday to Friday, October 3rd to 7th) at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London E. Nearly 100 firms will show their products.—(A. P.).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13

Monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but strengthened in North-West Frontier Provinces and North-East India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab excluding extreme South-West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West of Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, east United Provinces, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon two inches, Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab four, Bhamo, Cherrapunji on e

POONA RACES.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

CARBORUNDUM WINS THE REAY PLATE.

Poona weather was at its worst yesterday when a card of eight events was served up.

It rained heavily shortly before 2 o'clock leaving the course and its surroundings in anything but an inviting condition. Backers of favourites had none too good a time for not a single one got home. The first race saw Andolis, a hot favourite for some time, but big money coming for Nevermind he started eventually at about threes. Andolis was never in the picture. The winner turned up in Golshan, who has taken it very easy now for two years. He showed fair promise shortly after his arrival and from the way he won I don't think he will have any difficulty in evening twice or three times again before the season is out. The 1st Division of the Monsoon Plate showed that Claim A is not as old as many took him to be. From none too good a start he worked his way to the front through a big field and won very easily from another hot favourite in Gipsy's Advice.

The 2nd Division of the Monsoon Plate served to demonstrate what a really smart one Mr. Gahagan has in his 3 year old Festivity.

Any one with a ticket on Festivity would have sold it for a couple of rupees after they had gone 3 furlongs, for after getting away very badly he was apparently in a hopeless position, but Flynn dodged through every opening and after another 3 furlongs had the race at his Mercy. Bell Metal and Co. will have to learn to move to win the first Indian Derby if they are to beat Festivity after his exhibition yesterday.

The first Steeplechase after many years was looked forward to with great interest and considering that most of those competing had not too many opportunities custom them to this form [illegible] remarkably well. Only shortly after start close and exciti[illegible] nibal in m[illegible] as he wa[illegible] the [illegible] stride [illegible]ut. Brisbane Dayspring [illegible]gh at about [illegible]rted. [illegible]fferent start [illegible]lle Syme showed [illegible] again and I don't [illegible]ould have stopped [illegible]by his win in the Reay [illegible]e has come on since his [illegible] undoubtedly will be heard [illegible]ter company and is worth [illegible] The country-bred race saw [illegible]m again disappoint a big fol[illegible]ovial proved that he is not likely [illegible] any difficulty in smothering not [illegible]e other 3 year olds this year, but [illegible]st of the old stagers as well. [illegible]he race over again with all of them away [illegible] level terms Jovial would be an odds on [illegible]ertainty. Winning Post, the winner of the last race of the day, saved a good number for he was very heavily backed.

Karikata at one time looked in a winning position and cannot be ignored in future. Mandil finished fifth without much effort.

Details:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 Hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr M Shaffi's GOLSHAN Morris 1
Mr A S Fezi's NEVERMIND J R Flynn ... 2
Mr Heath's ARTHUR Donnelly 3
Mr Noble's DUBLIN Buckley 4

Also ran:—Andolis 9/6; Waterloo 9/2; Bhookhri 8/8; Taj 7/13; Desert Flower 7/12; Grey Renard 7/11; Beadmaker 7/3; Magdala 7/2; Shanavaz 7/0.

The race:—Beadmaker was badly away. Dublin and Magdala were quickest on their legs and led to the bend when Arthur and Nevermind came up. These four were the first to enter the straight. Magdala here retired and Golshan shot out and wearing down those in front won fairly comfortably by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97/8. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 33.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 24/8.

Time:—1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr J N De Souza's CLAIM A Barden 1
Mr M Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE Purtoosingh 2
Mr M M Isfani's ANOTHER NIGHT Herbert 3
Mr P B Avasia's SPEARWOOD Wood ... 4

Also ran:—Penny Pie 9/10; Joyous Gard 9/10; Manetz 9/6; Archer 9/4; Decorum 8/10; Beggar Prince 8/10; Flotelle 8/4; Matchlock 8/4; Gentle Saxon 8/3; Box O'Tricks 8/2; Eccles ton 7/11; The Lark 7/9; Rock Ferry 7/8; Magical Mike 7/6; Warburton 7/5; Elphene 7/5.

The race:—Matchlock dwelt and lost several lengths. Penny Pie soon took the lead and kept it to the bend closely followed by The Lark and Another Night. Here Claim A moved up and Gipsy's Advice came into the picture. Penny Pie shortly after died away leaving The Lark, Another Night, Gipsy's Advice and Beggar Prince who had now moved up to be the first round the bend with Claim A just behind. At the distance Claim A came through the field and leaving the others cold won by 1 length, head, 1½ lengths.

AUCTION SALE

OF

RACE HORSES AND BLOODSTOCK.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose to hold an AUCTION SALE of the above at Poona, on the morning of SATURDAY, 27th August, 1921. Application by intending sellers giving particulars regarding the lots they wish to sell, should be made to the above Agency, at 4 Ballasis Road, Byculla Bombay, before 13th August, 1921.

Particulars of the time and place of sale will be published later and the lots will be on view in Poona three days before the sale.

C 10376

WHY IN BORROWED FEATHERS?

USE KHADI.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 288/8. Places Rs. 68; Rs. 16 and Rs. 22

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 154. Places Rs. 25/8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 13.

Time:—1 minute 49 2/5 seconds.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Heath's CARBORUNDUM Donnelly ... 1
Mr M Goculdass' ANTIC W Huxley 2
Mr F G Kennedy's PICCOLO, Aldridge ... 3
Mr F G Kennedy's DORI, Bullock 4

Also ran:—Red Quil 9-0, Thunder 8-10, Cyane 8-7, Gadtuna 8-6, Plaxtol 8-1, Pine Tree 7-, Miserable 7-2.

The race:—Piccolo and Pine Tree broke away and led their field a cracking pace till the bend where Antic and Carborundum closely followed by Dori closed on them. Up the straight Antic on the rails looked as if he would land the goods, but Carborundum ridden with great judgment by Donnelly came from the outside and made a great race of it just "clicking" by a head, 1 length, 1½ length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46-8; Places Rs. 14-8, 12 and 25-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 8-8, 6-8 and 15-8.

Time:—1 min. 48 1/5 secs.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Country-breds.

H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, Herbert 1
Mr Heath's JOVIAL, Donnelly 2
Mr S Basheer Ali's BLACK FRIAR, Northmore 3
Mr Vernon's SUGAR CANE, Lambert 4

Also ran:—Maiden Palm 9-12, Deligate 8-7, Mountain Apple 8-4, Black Stone 8-2, Guidon 8-0, Cobble 7-13, Belgraven 7-4, Toddy 6-9.

The race:—A miserable start in which Mountain Apple and Belgraven were hopelessly left. Maiden Palm and Jovial were lengths behind within the first couple of furlongs. Better Luck was always in front with Sugar Cane always handy. Coming round the bend Jovial made up a tremendous lot of ground and Black Friar also got going. A great tussle up the straight resulted in the narrowest of narrow wins for Better Luck by a head. Heads separated the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59-8; Places Rs. 12-8, 32 and 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 11, 17 and 12-8.

Time:—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Syed Rashid's WINNING POST, Morris 1
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, Ritchie 2
Mr Malik's BALLOON, Mitchell 3
Mr Jamal's BISMARK, J G Meekings ... 4

Also ran:—Ruby Mine 9-5, Cessation 9-2, Mandil 8-13, Kayid 8-11, Warminster 8-9, Karikata 8-7, Nizam-al-Mulk 8-7, Shahzada 8-5, Waabil 8-1, Chieftain 8-1, Khaboor 7-13, Peninsula 7-9.

The race:—Cessation suffered at the start. Balloon and Union Jack took a couple of lengths lead of the others till the bend where Khaboor, Mandil and Karikata closed on them Karikata looked a winner coming into the straight, but Winning Post had something in hand when Morris set him going from behind and he won full of running by 2½ lengths, head, ½ length.

Time:—2 mins.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R H Gahagan's FESTIVITY J Flynn 1
Mr M Goculdass' WHITE BELL W Huxley 2
Gani Raja Sir Hari Singh's ROSEY TREAD Tymon 3
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's PRINCESS ILA Ritchie 4

Also ran:—Ramadan 9/7; Marcodia 9/6; Summer's Joy 9/3; Gold Reef 9/0; Millmount 8/12; Heir-at-Law 8/10; Laodicea 8/9; Oregon Pine 8/7; Belstead 8/2; Limehouse Lights 8/0; Tourney 7/11; My Patsey 7/7; White Simon 7/6; Sage 7/3; Miss Glad Eyes 7/5; Easter Holiday 7/0.

The race:—Two of this lot which I could not locate get left, Festivity was slow at starting and with the exception of the above mentioned two ran last for three furlongs. Coming to the 5 furlong post Gold Reef and Tourney were showing the way to a close running field with White Bell and Princess Ila always prominent Festivity still far in the rear, though moving up rapidly. Coming round the bend Festivity was seen moving very fast. White Bell was now in command Thaddeus' pair having retired. From half way up the straight Festivity was set going faster still and from the outside cut across and took the rails behind Princess Ila and White Bell. From here Rosey Tread put in her claim and the three made a great race home, Festivity winning by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1½ lengths.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 14 and Rs. 141/2.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 12 Rs 8 and Rs 225/8

Time:—1 minute 50 3/5 seconds.

THE SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,800; and third Rs. 500. For horses bonafide and unconditionally the property of Officers in H. M.'s Navy, Army or Royal Air Force on full pay. W. A. and C. raised 3st. Riders.—Those qualified to enter. Penalties.—A Winner of a Steeplechase or Hurdle Race, once 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Horses that have never won a Flat Race, Hurdle Race or Steeplechase, value Rs. 1500; allowed 7lbs. Horses that have never won a Flat Race, Hurdle Race or Steeplechase under any recognised rules, allowed 7lbs. in addition. Riders who have not ridden more than 10 Winners under any recognised rules of racing, allowed 7lbs.

Capt H R Sandford's DARK LEGEND II
Major McCudden 1
Lt Col G Moore's DAROJA II Owner 2
Capt P J Noorani's COUNT HANNIBAL
Capt Misa 3
Capt Forrester Speed's FLYING FOX Owner 4

Also ran:—Elhan Valley 11/5; Maund Allan 11/5; Centre 11/5; Baldonnell 11/5.

The race:—To a good start they all rushed away together. At the first fence the only two upsets in the race took place Maund Allan and Baldonnell coming down. They ran with Daroji II in the van till 6 furlongs from home when Dark Legend II took over and when three furlongs more to go Count Hannibal began to move up and was most unfortunate in not getting a clear run when he looked a winner. Won by 3/4 length, 1½ lengths, neck.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 19; Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39/8. Places Rs. 9/8; Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 9

Time:—5 minutes.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's BELLE SYME, 7-4, Japheth 1
Mr Heath's ARCLIGHT, 8-0, Donnelly 2
Mr J N De Souza's DAYSPRING, 8-12, Barden 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE, 9-3, Barnett 4

Also ran:—Liberty 9-5, Belvedere 9-5, Caraway 9-2, Fretwork 9-2, Crushed Glass 9-1, Forward III 8-12, Heart Free 8-9, Murmansk 8-4, Little Trout 8-2, Lover True 7-13, Cahir Lass 7-10, Stellite 7-9, Mist 7-7, Verna 7-4.

The race:—Lover True led on sufferance for a couple of furlongs with Belle Syme at his girths. Arclight and Divide leading the bunch. As they approached the bend there was only one in it and that was Belle Syme who won hard held by 2½ lengths with the others battling it out for places. Day Spring came with a rush and just saved his place.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 169; Places Rs. 39-8, 24-8 and 17-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85; Places Rs. 23, 15-8 and 13.

Time:—1 min. 5 4/5 secs.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Thursday, 18th August.)

The entries closed at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th August, 1921.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Frank's Brendan.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Goldgainer.
Mr F G Kennedy's La Hogue.
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mr R S Captain's Somparison.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Cally.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Not Much.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Double or Quits.
Mr J N De Souza's Violinist.
Mr G E D Langley's Poignant
Mrs A Geddis' On Leave
Mr R R S's Dromio
Mr R R S's Heart Free.
Mr Kelso's We Two.
Mr D C Cooper's Royal Charter.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Margaret Joyce.
Mr W King's Love Glass.
Mr N Begmahomed's Pourboire.
Mr W P Pechey's Cyanite.
Mr Vernon's Night Watch.
Mr P B Avasia's King Harry
Mr M Goculdass' Roubaix.
Mr M Goculdass' Plymouth Rock.
Mr M Goculdass' William The Beau.
Mr M Goculdass' Bell Metal.
Mr M Goculdass' Cheechako.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Western Wave.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Monteith Lodge.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Bruce
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Splendid Spur.
Mr Heath's Carborundum.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's Noutbutweel.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr F G Kennedy's La Hogue.
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mrs J L Ainsworth's Verna.
Mr M Goculdass' Forward III.
Mr M Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr J N De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mr G E D Langley's Sweet Adare.
Mr R R S's Heart Free.
Mr R R S's Charcoal.
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Discussion.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr N Begmahomed's Pourboire.
Mr N Begmahomed's Eager To.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr Vernon's Liberty.
Mr Vernon's Anthracite.
Mr M C Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr M Goculdass' Fitzclarence.
Mr M Goculdass' Treasury.
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknel.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
Mr Heath's Arclight.
Mr Heath's Viola.
Mr Heath's Meg Merrilies.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Fretwork.
Mr F A Tarrant's Fussy.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S Basheer Ali's Double Win.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Mr C N Wadia's Waveline
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr M M Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ensay.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Box O' Tricks.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin.
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddis' Like Magic.
Mr R R S's Bathurst.
Mr Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr Kelso's Huon River.
Mr W J Sontar's Wild Woman.
Messrs A M Khairaz and A S Fezi's Cork Glass.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Eiderdown.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Storthing.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Warburton.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Regette.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Land Lady.
Mr W King's Lively.
Mr W King's Laranja.
Mr Brave's Pin Money.
Mr N Begmahomed's Very Little.
Mr H B Shroff's Fire Finch.
Mr H B Shroff's Ho Ho.
Mrs P Victor's Elphene.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr M A Chotani's Deslin.
Mr S C Petit's Rock Ferry.
Mr W P Pechey's Balira.
Messrs Vernon and T Harrison's Penny Pie.
Mr Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Mr Vernon's Undies.
Mrs M C Patel's My Patsey.
Mr M C Patel's Milk Maid
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr M Goculdass' Cyllian.
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr M Goculdass' The Count.
Mr M Goculdass' Sauce (late Catsup).
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Prime Boy.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's May Lass.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's White Poppy.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's Sunline.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Vengeance.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Bohea.
Mr Silver's Lady Ard.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tasty.
Mr S D Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr Heath's Mossley.
Mr Heath's South Notts.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Capt H R Sandford's Luana.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr A S Tyebjee's South Star.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's Princess Ila.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
Mr F A Tarrant's Soft Note.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's The O'Malley.
Mr F M Garda's Olivine.
Mr C N Wadia's Hail Columbia.
Mr Framjee Bomanjee's Baby Blake.
Mr Juggernath Dass' Magnificence.
Mr J N De Souza's Lord Jim.
Mr P W Aspinall's Auro.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Luxuri.
Mr W King's Lively.
Mr D Greenhalgh's (Junior) Isbury Rose.
Mr Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Mr M C Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr Gold's Quiver.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tasty.
Mr Heath's Marmion
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's Charles William.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy.
Mr F A Tarrant's The Pony.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Grey Renard.
Mr M Goculdass' Trade Mark.
Mr M Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr Noble's Dublin.
Mr Brave's Summerton.
Mr Brave's Khailan.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Karam.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr A S Fezi's Resident.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr R H Gahagan's Sammy.
Mr J K Irani's Bhookhri.
Mr J K Irani's Chrysanthemum.
Mr Heath's Kooleb.
Mr M Goculdass' Merla.
Mr M Goculdass' Model.
Mr M Goculdass' Tyrant.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Miteb.
Col F B Prideaux's Hyderi.
Mr M M Karbhari's Imkin.
Mr Noble's Brindisi.
Mr Brave's Vendetta.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Peeman.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's King Palace.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Marzook.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Maneck.
Mr S A Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr S A Wahed's Kingcraft.
Mr S A Wahed's Master Malik.
Col R H W Hughes' Field Officer.
Mr Jamal's Top Notch.
Mr Jamal's Arabistan.
Mr Jamal's Cairo.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Hunter.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Leopold.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Archduke.
Messrs P Sursing and Haji Abed Kazmavi's Chaman.
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's Shums.
Mr Hamdan Hamood's Jerwan.
Messrs H Ebramjee and A K Glasswalla's Honeysuckle.
Mr Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Mr M M Patel's Good Star.
Mr K S Irani's Wadi.
Mr Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr Marks' Black Guinea.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's Sun.
Mr D D Ghista's Special.
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahador Jung.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Tookmachi.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Trueleve.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Ishallah
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Apollo.
Mr A M Shamlan's Orator.
Mr Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Paleface.
Mr S N Mahomed's Hero.
Mr S N Mahomed's Almaz.
Mr S N Mahomed's Municipal.
Mr K C Surve's Arcadian.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Eagle.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Persian Star.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land.
Mr Haji Fatah Chaderi's Meerjan.
Mr S R A Wahab's Lamington.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's Cummer.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Kusra.
Mr Syed Rashid's All Clear.
Mr Lantin's Last Day.
Capt J B Browne's First Impressions.
Messrs A E Stephens and A K Essa's Sannayet
Mr Elia Abdulnoor's Firjah.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Multiform.
Mr A M Khairaz's Ruddigore.
Mr A S Fezi's Limerick.
Mr R H Gahagan's Zainulmuluk.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Vulcan.
Mr Syed Shakir Hamid's Wamba.
Mr Syed Shakir Hamid's Helicon.
Mr Jeeva Nasir Patel's Dervish.
Mr Rasnid Swedani's Monitor.
Messrs A A Amir and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Pinder
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Amir Aswad.
Messrs S A Kassim and S A Abbas Charity.
Mr Heath's Marine.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's White Boy.
Col A M Kettlewell's Karua
Mr D S Irani's Johore

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

RESULTS OF 4TH DAY RACES:

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

THE MONSOON PONY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for ponies.

Mr Meerza's MAY MORN 8-0 O'Brien ...
Mr. Galstaun's SLOW COACH, 9-0, (carr. 7-6), A. D. Walker 2
Mr. Prashad's KISHOREE, 7-4, Jones. 3
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 42 Win, Rs. 16 Rs. 16 and Rs. 54 for the places.

THE BECHER STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. Handicap steeplechase for horses.

Capt. Molony's SHUNAMITE, 10-7, (carrd. 10-8) Capt. Spooner 1
Mr. Scott's BRANDICHOC, 9-7, Nandlal. 2
Messrs. Donetil and Page's IRISH FIELD, 11-0, Thompson 3
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for the places.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. (Div. III.).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap, for horses in the fourth division.

Mr Blair's CYLARITY 8-0, O'Brien 1
Mr. Lakhotia's FIASCO, 9-0, Higgins ... 2
Col. Smith's ANGARY, 8-12, Walker 3
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 65 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 26 and Rs. 23 for the places.

THE ALIPORE PLATE. (Div. II.).—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Powell's JAUNT, 9-12, Pullin 1
Mr. Mullik's MARBLE ROCK, 8-6, Harrison 2
Mr. Mapara's LEADER, 8-1, O'Brien ... 3
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE KITCHENER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE, 8-13, Walker 1
Mr. Dee's KILREA, 8-7, Meeking's 2
Mr. Butlin's LORD SETAY, 9-8, Harrison 3
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs Alibo's STEPASIDE, 7-13 cd 8-2, Harrison 1
Mr Rosseo's SIMONS GIFT, 9-0, Higgins ... 2
Mr Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE, 7-10, Bloss 3
Totalizators paid Rs. 116, for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS, 7-9, Bloss 1
Mr Tarrant's LITTLE LIFE, 8-3, O'Brien 2
Mr Tichborne's CAPE CLEAR 8-2 3
otalizator paid Rs. 97 for win; Rs. 30, 22 and 26 places.

THE ALIPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr Fawcett's RADIUS 9/1 Owner 1
Mr Galstaun's TETE MONTEE 9/12 Walker 2
Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MANY 8/3 Harrison 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs 30. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 15

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

KENT VS. AUSTRALIANS.

LATTER COMPILES 678 RUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 11.

The match between Australians and Kent was resumed at Canterby to-day in fine weather. The wicket was fast.

The Australians compiled a huge total of 676. They batted for seven and a half hours and nine bowlers were tried, but the rate of scoring was not affected. Macartney made 155, including twenty fours, by good all-round cricket. Gregory scored 78 and Carter 57 while Mayne carried out his bat for 157.

Kent had made 40 for two wickets when the stumps were drawn. Although the Test Match begins on the 13th, this match will be continued to-morrow.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND MAKES 129 RUNS FOR 4 WICKETS

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. Aug. 14.

The Fifth Test Match opened at the Oval, this morning, and England, batting first, had made 129 for four wickets when the stumps were drawn. Rain interfered with the play.—Reuter.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

There will be a public lecture by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of "The Task Before Us." The meeting is open to all and the front seats will be reserved for ladies.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB (6-0.)

A start was made with the Rovers' Football Tournament yesterday, when the Bombay Gymkhana met and defeated the United Football Club, Colaba. Speculation was rife as to the composition of the latter team, and as to what their capabilities were. The team turned out to be composed of Indians. They were handicapped by the sodden state of the ground, but still want a lot to develop into a first-class side. There were several good individual efforts, but combination was lacking. The Gymkhana had the best of the play, but still were not playing up to Jam, this being particularly in the first half.

From the start the Gymkhana were on the offensive, but the Colaba defence withstood the attack and kept the Gymkhana at bay till a few minutes before the interval, when Etherington succeeded in scoring. The Uniteds made occasional incursions into the Gymkhana territory, without result however. Once they were given a few kick and a praise-worthy attempt at concession was made, but King stood in va'n way.

The second half was a repetition of the first and the Gymkhana had things greatly their own way, adding just five more goals to their score, Etherington getting four and Thow the other. The Gymkhana thus won by six goals to nil.

The teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, King; Backs, Wills and E. Bradley; Halves, Lowry, Morley Fox and J. Bradley; Forwards, Gillespie, Etherington, Thow, Ireland and Morren.

United Football Club:—Goal, Irani; Backs, Balamna and Viswanath; Halves, Moonjibux, Jim and Balloo; Forwards, Nana, Lava, Abdul, Khandyia and Shunker.

Referee:—Sergt.-Major Elkins.

The boxing tournament, arranged by Mr. Albert E. Fleming, took place last night at the Excelsior Theatre, when there was a large gathering. A programme of seven items was gone through, and some fair boxing was witnessed.

The opening fight was between Mervyn Skills (9.4) and George Thompson (9.4). This was titled as a six-round contest, but it ended in the third when Thompson was knocked out. From the start the fight was interesting, but Skills had the best of it and got the knock-out with an upper-cut.

The match between Edgar Bright (8.2) and Walter Newman (8.0) was quite a good fight, and went the full four-round. Bright had the best of things from the outset and was declared the winner.

Dick King (8.6) beat R. S. Oomrigar (8.2) on points in a four-round contest.

Joseph Lorens (10.10) knocked out Eugene Lafantur (10.9) on the fourth round after a contest that was more a prize fight than a boxing match.

C. J. Merchant (9.0) beat F. S. Pacie (8.12) on points in a four-round contest after a good match, the loser, though the smaller man, putting up a very fine fight.

Next came the big fight between Bill Ryan and Milton Kubes over the ten-round course both contestants passing the scale at 10st. 10lbs. Kubes had the better of the fight from the start and knocked out his opponent in the fourth-round.

The last match, a four-round contest between Herbert Gordon (9.2) and Pat Murray (9.1), proved very even and the referee declared it a draw.

In the Allahabad High Court, The Chief Justice on the question of propriety of a letter written by Desany, a practicing Barrister, to the Collector of Aligarh to engage him as a prosecuting counsel in the Aligarh riot case considered the lawyer had committed error of judgment and laid it down as a fundamental rule of the profession that a man may not ask for work nor get a third party to do so.

* * * *

District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad wires:—Communication between Dethali and goods traffic between Ahmedabad and Bechraji branch will resume from 14th. Passenger trains will be subjected to delays owing to speed restriction on the new repaired portion of line at serial points.

Some more police witnesses have been examined by Matiari Firing Committee in Hyderabad.

INDIAN RACING

FORM AT A GLANCE

1-4-1920 TO 31-3-1921

CONTENTS.

Racing Fixtures English running of Imported Horses.
List of Licensed Jockeys.
Change of Horses names.

Races Past:—Bangalore, Poona, Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Meerut and Gwalior, Rawalpindi and Barrackpore.
Index.

N. B.—One, and only one reference is necessary. Refer to any horse in the Index. There may be seen the age, name Division colour pedigree, height (if a pony or an Arab), trainer the races in which that particular animal has taken part and the owner. Baliya has been 'out' on 16 occasions: according to ordinary Racing Calendars this information could only be obtained by sixteen separte references thereto, whereas, in this Manual ALL these particulars could be secured AT A GLANCE at the INDEX.

V. P. P. Rs. 5, Publisher 11, Elysium Row, CALCUTTA or at ARMY AND NAVY STORES, BOMBAY.

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EXEMPLARY TEACHER.

MEMORIAL FOR LATE MR. BHARDA.

A GENEROUS RESPONSE:

Yesterday morning at the Excelsior Theatre, a meeting of the past and present pupils of The New High School and of the friends and admirers was held to express deep sorrow at the death of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda and to consider steps to perpetuate his memory in a suitable way. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Kt., presiding. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity with the past and present students of "The New High School" long before the actual hour of the meeting.

Mr. Kekobad Murzban in his message to his students said: "The one outstanding feature of the demonstrations of grief and distress evoked by the most sad demise of our dear Jalbhoy Bharda was the affectionate regard in which we have been held by all our pupils. This regard he and I considered to be the greatest and most valuable asset of the school. It must be noted that from this day the Institution shall be called "The Bharda New High School."

At the outset, Mr. Sorab N. Ponchkhanawala moved that Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey be appointed Chairman of the meeting. In moving the proposition he said that Sir Vithaldas was a sincere past student of The New High School, and, therefore, he was sure they would pass the resolution unanimously. The resolution after having been seconded was unanimously carried.

SIR V. D. THAKERSEY.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, after thanking the audience for having asked him to preside on the said occasion said that they had all met there to express their sense of regret and loss at the sad death of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda. He was quite aware of the assiduous and conscientious work Mr. Bharda carried on throughout his strenuous life. He had the proud privilege of knowing Mr. Bharda for well-nigh thirty-eight years. He was one of the science teachers of the old Fort High School and his work as an able teacher was very much appreciated both by his superiors and pupils. He was one of the pupils of the late Mr. Bharda, who had undoubtedly made his great name as a teacher well versed in imparting sound knowledge to his pupils. It was, therefore, quite essential, in order to keep before their eyes the great example set by the noble life of Mr. Bharda, that they should discharge their duties now in raising a fitting memorial to that departed worthy (Cheers.).

MR. MARZBAN'S MESSAGE.

He, then, read out the following pathetic message from Mr. Kekobad B. Murzban, Principal, The New High School to his students, which was listened to with rapt attention:—

"My dear boys,—If one thing has come upon me with greater force than any other during the last month of great sorrow and sad thoughts and memories, it is the grateful, unswerving, ever-living loyalty of the pupils of our school, past and present. This loyalty, this devotion, this affection has, I am proud to say, now passed into a proverb. The one outstanding feature of the demonstrations of grief and distress evoked by the most sad demise of our dear Jalbhoy Bharda was the affectionate regard in which we have been held by all our pupils. This regard he and I always considered to be the greatest and most valuable asset of the school. In this gratitude has been our best reward for what little we have been able to do for our very dear pupils. It has sustained me in this, the second supreme sorrow of my life.

"It only remains for me to make an important announcement which, I trust, will meet with your full acceptance and approval. As my own tribute of appreciation and affection to the memory of my friend and partner of 21 long and eventful years I have decided to associate permanently his name with the name of the school which we founded and so long worked for. From this day our school shall be called "The Bharda New High School" "God Bless You."

Concluding, Sir Vithaldas said he did not wish to take more of their time on that most solemn occasion by narrating to them in detail the noble deeds which Mr. Bharda so commendably performed. For, five years ago when they celebrated the Jubilee of The New High School in which he (the speaker) took an active part, he had the occasion of speaking at some length on the great activities of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Bharda. He would, therefore, conclude by hoping that their regard and appreciation would not end by merely passing resolutions at the meeting, but the past and present pupils should discharge their duties by raising a fitting memorial for such a great man. (Loud applause.).

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, then, moved the following resolution:—

"That the past and present students of The New High School, and the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda, in meeting assembled, express their sense of profound regret and loss at his sad and untimely death, and resolve to put on record his unique and meritorious services to the cause of education of this city for the last 31 years, whilst strenuously working for the general advancement of the numerous educational institutions of Bombay. This meeting further resolves to extend their heartfelt sympathy to the members of the late Mr. Bharda's family, and also to Principal, Kaikobad B. Marzban in their sad bereavement."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Desai said less than five years ago the past and present students of this Institution met together to celebrate the Jubilee of the institution, which now bore the honoured and revered name of the "Bharda New High School." Little did he dream on that occasion that they would have to meet there to express the sense of loss at the sudden death of one of their twins—Mr. Jalbhoy Bharda. His personal feeling for Mr. Bharda were adequately expressed in the resolution he had been asked to move. Never, for a moment, would his pupils forget, the great personality of Mr. Bharda whose abilities were befitting a true teacher.

Concluding Mr. Desai said that Mr. Bharda led a very simple life all throughout his career. His honest and conscientious work for the education of his pupils would always be remembered by them. He, therefore, exhorted them, especially the past pupils, to always remember the name of Mr. Bharda and his best qualities. (Cheers.).

MR. VIMADALAL.

In seconding the above resolution moved by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said they had met there to express their deep regret and sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Jalbhoy Bharda. Though Mr. Bharda was in their midst, but as Mr. Desai had said, by raising a unique memorial, the past and present pupils of the school would be in a position to remember the best deeds of the deceased. (Cheers.). The life-work of Mr. Bharda has set an example to be followed by each and every pupils of his, and by his friends and admirers. Mr. Bharda after achieving the academical honours did not think of having titles from Government, did not think of amassing a fast fortune, but applied himself heart and soul to carry on the noble mission of work with which he was entrusted, and that he did to the best of his abilities and power to the last moment of his death.

The sweet flower of the merchant community, Sir V. D. Thakersey, the great lawyer, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the able journalist like Mr. Murzban, the great banker, Mr. Ponchkhanawalla, and able doctors like Gilder and Rustom Cooper owe a deep debt of gratitude to the teachings they received at the hands of the late Mr. Bharda. (Cheers).

Concluding, Mr. Vimadalal said that the great motto of the late Mr. Bharda was "Plain living and high thinking." That example should be followed by each and every one of the deceased past and present pupils. If they followed in the footsteps of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Bharda, if they copied his noble methods of work, they would be in a fit position to remember for ever the memory of the late departed worthy.

The resolution after having been further supported by Mr. Banaji and Mr. Batliwalla was put to the vote and declared carried all standing.

MR. BHAYA.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Bhaya:—

"That copies of the above resolution be forwarded to Mrs. and Miss Bharda, and Principal, Kaikobad B. Marzban

Mr. Bhaya said much had been said by men better qualified than himself on the merits of their dear-departed Mr. Bharda. It was his melancholy duty to add a few words about their dear principal whom the cruel hand of death snatched away from them in the midst of his activities and his usefulness. Mr. Bharda, though a great specialist in science and mathematics, like other great teachers, loved all the various branches of knowledge. Deep study of education, in its practical as well as theoretical aspects, was his favourite pastime; and his school was the medium through which he found expression for his ideals. Such a devoted and zealous worker, for the cause of education was he, that he sacrificed not only his time and his energy, but also his money to advance the interests of education. And his visit to England and to the continent to examine the first hand as well as the most recent methods of imparting education at all cost in The New High School was a glaring proof. Truly and justly they may call him a benefactor of humanity in general, for he had supplied his city nay his country with thousands of cultured and educated citizens. As they must be aware, unsought for Mr. Bharda was nominated a fellow and a member of the Senate by the Government and was elected a member also of the Board of School Leaving Examination. It was too well known that in the highest quarters, official and non-official, his advice was always asked for and his views on education were mostly accepted. His love for education was deep and sincere, and that could be seen from the fact this energy was not confined only to the development of the School which he had founded in company with another great educationist—Principal Marzban. He also volunteered his services and offered his help to the various orphanages and educational institutions of this Presidency.

Proceeding, the speaker said throughout the whole period of his career, Mr. Bharda had brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties an untiring assidnity, a conscientious care and a devotion to duty such as had been equalled by few educationists and certainly surpassed by none. They did not mourn his high talents and his great gifts of head and heart alone, but they deplored the loss of one who during his whole life impressed his pupils and those who came in contact with him, with the nobility of his mind, modesty of his nature, simplicity of his life—the rare yet the essential qualifications of a guide and a 'guru' that he really was. (Cheers.).

After the resolution having been further supported it was put to the vote and declared carried.

MR. MARZBAN,

Mr. P. J. Marzban then moved:—

"That this meeting resolves to take steps for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Bharda in a befitting manner, preferably in connection with the institution with which he was so long connected; and with that purpose in view, appoints the following working committee, with powers to add to their number, to collect subscriptions and take any other necessary steps:—

CHAIRMAN

Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey.

HONORARY TREASURER.

Mr. Sorabji N. Ponchkhanawalla.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Mr. Bhawanidas N. Motiwala.
Mr. Rehemtula N. Chinoy,
Mr. Kecki R. Bhaya,
Mr. Homi D. Banaji,
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai,
Mr. Phirojshaw J. Marzban,
Dr. Manchershaw D. Gilder,
Dr. Rustamji N. Cooper.

Mr. Marzban in moving the above resolution said, as one of his past pupils he was in a position to speak of the meritorious services of Mr. Bharda rendered to the cause of education, strenuously and assiduously. They had lost in Mr. Bharda a great scientist and a great educationist. They had yet to determine what steps be taken to raise a memorial to Mr. Bharda. The great services of an educationist of the type of Mr. Bharda deserved a memorial worthy of the qualities he so well possessed.

PROPOSAL FOR A BUST.

Concluding, Mr. Marzban suggested that in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Bharda, a marble bust should be erected just at the entrance of the "Bharda New High School" and a free studentship for Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi students should be organised for those students who could not afford to pay their educational fees. He, however, added that the memorial would depend upon the contributions they received from the admirers of Mr. Bharda. (Cheers.).

DR. R. N. COOPER.

Dr. R. N. Cooper, in seconding the resolution, said that just as a child, after having broken his toys, wept bitterly, in the same manner they were mourning the sad loss in the death of Mr. Bharda. He asked them to discharge their duties in the name of the deceased. (Cheers).

After the resolution had been supported, it was put to the vote and declared carried.

MR. MOTIWALA,

Mr. B. N. Motiwala next moved:

"That the working committee and the following gentlemen, who have very kindly consented to collect subscriptions, be hereby authorised to do so:—

Messrs. Y. J. Merchant, P. R. Vajifdar, M. A. Gordhandas, R. D. Talati, V. C. Setalvad, Dr. M. T. Mehta, Messrs. F. P. Commissariatewala and F. R. Adenwala."

In moving the resolution, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, suggested that in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Bharda, the work of the biography of the deceased should be entrusted to Professor P. A. Wadia.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. P. N. Daroowalla. It was, then, put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey for having ably conducted the proceedings of the meeting, the function of the morning came to a close.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

BOYCOTT QUSTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The general council of the Burmese Association meeting on Saturday referred the non-cooperation policy to a committee, the preamble being altered from refer the Ottama case to the "furtherence of the political and economic condition". It was proposed that the meeting should decide the question but it was dropped in view of a considerable opposition.

The second resolution to boycott all the foreign goods except Indian was also adopted and referred to the committees. The word "except Indian" were added as foreign was understood to include India. It was desired that the present stocks should not be wasted but displaced. A resolution on the boycott of liquor was carried.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. A. P. Moddiman, President of the Council of State is expected to arrive in India by s.s. the "Dongola" which was to have left Marseilles on the 6th August.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Dinsay dismissed revision of application of Fazlur Rahman and three other non-cooperators who had been bound over by the Magistrate of Ghazpur under section 107 of Cr. P. C. to keep peace for a year.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir Archibald Montgomery, Major J. C. R. Gannon and Major O. M. Lund have left Government House on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor was present at the races Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten and Major G. C. Richardson have arrived at Government House.

SHOCKING SIGHT IN TRAM CAR.

ENGINEER'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A very shocking tragedy took place on the afternoon of Saturday last when Mr. Louis Higins, aged about 35 years, 2nd Marine Engineer on a ship, got into tram car No. 29-A1 at Borri Bunder and wanted to wend his way to the Victoria Gardens. At Kalbadevi Road, just near the junction of Picket Road he, all of a sudden broke the paneglass of the tram-window and began to cut his throat with some pieces of the same glass. On seeing the incident, one of the passengers in the tram snatched away from the hand of Mr. Higins the pieces of glass. Thereupon, Mr. Higins picked up another piece of glass and again began to cut his throat with it, with the result that all the passengers in the tram got out of it a Police sepoy No. 2010 "A" Division, who was going along with a police constable at Kalbadevi Road, on seeing the crowd assembled immediately repaired to the scene and boarded the tram-car and found some pieces of blood-stained glass lying on the gang way of the tram. At that time Mr. Higins got confused and began scratching the wounds on his throat. Seeing his serious state the police sepoy immediately brought the matter to the notice of one of the European Officers of the Princess Street Police Station, who hurried to the scene. Without wasting any time, the European Police Officer tied his handkerchief round the neck of Mr. Higins, as he was bleeding very profusely and subsequently removed him to the G. T. Hospital where his condition is reported to be very serious.

An enquiries being made, it appears that Mr. Higins had come to the Esplanade Police Station and declared himself a vagrant. He was accordingly charged and placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 13th instant, before whom he stated that he had some amount in a bank which he wanted to withdraw. His Worship, therefore, discharged him.

It is not known for what reason Mr. Louis Higins wanted to commit suicide.

SAVE THE COWS.

"BOMBAY HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' UNION RESOLVE.

"The members of the Bombay Handloom Weavers' Union unanimously resolved yesterday that the Mahamadan members of the Union should not slaughter cows on the Bakri-Id day and took an oath to that effect."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The monsoon has weakened generally and a temporary break is probably setting in. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Rajaputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkon, Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, North west Frontier Province Northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, North Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Akyab 4 inches, Bhamo 1½, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar 2, Chirrapunj 5, Gauhati, Dhubri Coxs Bazar 1½, Bogra, Chaibasa 2, Ambala ¾, Sialkot 2, Khushab, Fort Sandeman 1½, Jaipur 1, Ajmere, Surat 1½.

Forecast:—Extension in Sind and decrsase in Punjab.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM FALL OF A WALL

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, resumed the hearing of an inquest touching the death of one Sonibai whose death was caused by the fall of a portion of a newly-constructed compound wall at Walkeshwar Road, on the 7th instant. The circumstances under which she died have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Wasoodeo Sadashiv Marathi, Inspector of Buildings, "D" Ward, Bombay Municipality, deposed that Mr. Chandra Singh submitted to the Municipality, plans for a building at Walkeshwar Cross Lane. The permission of the Municipality is not necessary for building a compound wall. On the 10th instant he examined the compound wall in question and found that a portion of the wall on the east side about 18 feet had collapsed. The wall is about 11 feet in measurement. The thickness of the wall is 9 inches with back pillars of about 10 feet in height apart to strengthen it. In his opinion the fall of the wall was probably due to the unequal settlement of the foundation. It would probably not have fallen in the dry weather. Both the materials and the workmanship of the wall were sound. According to him the wall collapsed accidentally.

To the Coroner, the witness said that he had not inspected the foundations and, therefore, he could not say what they were like. In building a wall he would allow for the irregularity of the ground and he would be more careful of a sloping ground. He would also take into consideration the wind and rain in the monsoon. In his opinion, therefore, the wall was not as strong as it should have been.

Kadu Hamad, a Mason residing at Two Tanks, said that he undertook to build a compound wall for Mr. Chandra Singh at Walkeshwar. It had been in building for a month and a half. He was not present when a portion of the wall in question collapsed. He was responsible for the construction of the wall. The wall was on level ground. He had been building walls for seven or eight years.

After the evidence had been taken, the jury returned a verdict that Sonibai died on account of the fall of a newly-constructed compound wall which was apparently not as strong as it should have been.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Macnaghten and Major G. C. Richardson arrived at Government House Poona on Saturday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGES OF RETAINING STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED IN SEVERAL CASES.

Inspector Guider charged one Hustimal Lola, a Marwari, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, with receiving and retaining stolen property from Joseph Williams. Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

It appears that Joseph Williams was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with a number of thefts in Colaba and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment some time back. In consequence of inquiries in the cases against Williams the police charged seven Marwaries in seven different cases with dishonestly receiving stolen properties. The four cases against four Marwaris were disposed of by the Magistrate holding that there was no sufficient evidence against the accused.

The Magistrate, then, asked Inspector Guider whether the remaining three cases were of the same nature and whether it was not desirable that the cases should be withdrawn to save time.

Inspector Guider made an application for postponement as he thought it fair that he should assault the Public Prosecutor.

The case against the accused came on for hearing yesterday. The Court, at the outset, asked Inspector Guider whether he wanted to proceed with the cases.

Inspector Guider stated that he had orders from his superior officers to go with the cases.

Inspector Newby was, then, examined, who stated that he had gone through the statements of the prosecution witnesses in the case. This case was with the other cases disposed of by the Court in which, the accused had been discharged. He also stated he could not carry this case any further.

Mr. Kapadia stated that this case was still weaker than the other cases.

The Magistrate observed thereafter, that it was sheer waste of time that the case in question should be tried, as he was unable to comprehend why the police should persist in going on with it, when the Court had already discharged the accused in similar cases and expressed an opinion that the cases should be withdrawn.

Continuing, his Worship said the Court was already congested with work. He, therefore discharged the accused under Section 253 (2), C. P. C.

The other case against Fouzmal Devichand was next called out in which he was charged with receiving stolen property valued at Rs 155-8 from the said Joseph Williams.

Inspector Guider applied to his Worship for time in order that he may be enable to consult the superior officers in view of the Court's judgment.

In the former case Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, who appeared for the accused, lodged his emphatic protest against the alleged attitude of the police and against any postponement, saying that if the superior officers of Mr. Guider were deaf to reasoning there was no reason why the case should hang on any further. If the police did not use their common sense they would not come to any decision whatever.

His Worship said:—Mr. Guider is not responsible for this and therefore his request should be complied with.

The case was adjourned till the 19th of August.

CHARGE OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT, RIOTING,

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, E. A. Pereira, F. A. Pereira, D. A. Pereira, Ebrahim Manik, Esmail Bal Sarwar, T. Harris, Arjun Ramo and Shankar Esoo were charged with causing grievous hurt and rioting on the night of the 16th of March in a road at Bandra.

Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for accused No. 7; and Mr. Dhondi, pleader, for accused No. 8.

The full details of the case have already been published in these cases.

Doctor De Souza, Assistant Surgeon, Bandra, who had examined the injuries sustained by Messrs. Fernandes, Dennis, Netto and Mrs. Rita Henryques gave evidence in the course of which he cited descriptions of the injuries.

Dr. M. G. Tendulkar, a medical practitioner, Bandra, in his evidence stated he knew the witness B. A. Fernandes and Dennis whom he had treated on the 10th March, 1921 between 9-30 and 10 p.m. When Mrs. Fernandes came to his house, she told him that her husband was dying on account of assaults. When he approached the house of Mr. Fernandes, he saw two or three carriages standing there. He saw Mr. Fernandes practically in a state of collapse and his body was very cold. On examining him, he found that two of his ribs in front of the chest were fractured. When he found that it was a case of fracture he brought it to the notice of the accused No. 6 who was standing on the road. He told the latter to send for a Government doctor, De Souza. Accused No. 7 was in the room at that time. When the doctor arrived there, he asked him to examine the case. On examination he told the witness that two of his (Fernandes') ribs were fractured and that they (the doctor and the witness) would have to strap them up. He, then, with Athodeons and Dr. De Souza went to examine Dennis, as he was also assaulted. After examining Dennis they went to examine Domnic Netto and found his eyes and lips swollen. He, then, drove home with Dr. De Souza. As he was driving he saw accused No. 6 on the road whom he wanted to offer a lift, but he declined to do so. He saw Mr. Fernandes the next day and with the help of Dr. De Souza strapped him. On the 3rd or 4th day he found that perhaps inflation might set in Fernandes. He, therefore, reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector of Police to have his statements recorded. The deposition of Fernandes was, however, recorded by a Magistrate.

Counsel: How long did Mr. Fernandes remain in bed?

Witness: He was in bed for a month. After a month I allowed him to walk about.

Court: Was any stimulant given to Mr. Fernandes?

Witness: No, I did not give him any stimulant.

Mr. Canuga: Stimulant is a medicine all the same, your Worship.

Magistrate: Anybody drinking whisky might say as well that he is having a medicine.

Mr. Canuga: No, Sir, here the case is quite different.

Mrs. Ritta Henryeuss in her evidence stated that she had been knowing the first three accused since her childhood, but she saw accused Nos. 4 and 5 on the day of the assault. She was in her house at about 9 p.m. when the assault took place at which time her brother was having his meals. They (Domnic and witness) came out of the house as some shouts of persons outside the house were heard. They, then, witnessed the assault that was taking place at the time. She was kicked by accused No. 1, and, thereafter, accused No. 4 dealt her some blows. The witness, then, corroborated the facts related by previous witnesses.

After other witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bakri Id: Bank Holiday (all Bombay Post offices working as on Sundays.)

Mr. C. N. Vakil's inaugural lecture in the Department of Economics, at the University Senate Hall, 5 p.m., the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

University Convocation, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-15 p.m.

Steamer Sicilia with outward mails of July 28 expected to arrive 9 a.m.

The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., 9, Bank Street, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Western India and the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., 12, Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

University Settlement: Second Classical Concert at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 20	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 6	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

BRAHMAN SEVA MANDALA.

The annual general meeting of the Brahman Seva Mandal, Dadar, will be held in the Dadar English School, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.). All members are invited to attend.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Magic Lantern Lecture for the public of Bombay on "Live—Marriage—Parenthood" will be delivered on Monday, the 15th August, at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the St. Xavier's College by Prof. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Capt. I.M.S.

SRAVANAM.

Arrangements have been made to perform the "Sravanam" Ceremony which falls on Thursday, the 18th instant, at "Laxmi Bauga" (at the corner of New Bhat Wadi Lane, Girgaum). All Brahmins are invited to participate in the Ceremony. Pandit Ramakrisna Vadhyar has been engaged and he will be in attendance from 7 a.m. Maha Sankalpam will begin at 10 a.m.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association the second Mech. Engineers' Conference will be held at Amraoti on the 4th of September, 1921. The Reception Committee has already been formed. Mr. T. M. Pardhi Mech. Engineer, of Bombay has consented to preside. The conference will be momentous as it will deal with the decision of the Boiler Laws Committee, which is detrimental to the interest of the engineers.

TAXI-CAR ON FIRE.

A taxi-car No. 415, belonging to Mr. J. N. Kaka, was being driven along Warden Road, at about 11-45 p.m. on the 12th instant, by Sorabji Ruttonji, the driver, when a fire all of a sudden broke out in it. Fortunately there was nobody in the car except the driver, who on seeing the fire immediately raised an alarm, as a result of which the Govalia Tank Fire Engine arrived at the scene and put out the fire in a few minutes. The car was considerably damaged together with its lamps and the meter. The damage is not yet estimated. It appears that the cause of the fire was due to the leakage of petrol from the tank on to the exhaust-pipe.

CRUSHED UNDER DEBRIS.

The latrines of a three-storied house belonging to one Aminabai, situated at Chimna Butcher Street, suddenly collapsed at about 2 a.m. on Saturday and fell on to a temporary erection near a building which was quite close to it. In the building there were four people, one of whom Janoo Yeshoo by name was crushed under it. Janoo was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on account of the fracture of the left hip and other injuries. The assistance of fire-engines was called for, but their services were not required at all.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Mancherjee, a foreman in the Mazagon Electric Power Station, aged about 26 years, came to the Surplus Stores on Esplanade Road on the 12th instant, and after loitering for some time, he stealthily put a pair of Barned pliers from the sample board in his pocket. He was seen in this act by the cashier, who brought it to the notice of Mr. L. Mukerji, a salesman. He was at once searched and the pliers were found on him. The officer in charge of the Stores was informed and he had him arrested. Mancherjee was kept in police custody for the night and produced before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate next day. He was found guilty and the Magistrate bound him down in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep good behaviour for three months.

CARTRIDGE MISTAKEN FOR A PENCIL-CAP

A rather serious incident came to pass yesterday at 8 a.m., when one Chunilal Jevraj, a Hindu, working at Samuel Street, found a cartridge on the road which he picked up thinking it to be a pencil-cap made use of it for his pencil. Immediately he went to a Borah's shop, and took a hammer from him and began removing the bullet. In the meantime the cartridge burst and as a result of which both his legs and the left hand were seriously injured. The attention of a policeman on duty was drawn to the incident who subsequently removed the boy to the G. T. Hospital where his injuries were properly attended to.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 15, 1921.

THE LION AND THE APE.

Mr. Lloyd George's quotation of the words of M. Briand who had said, when the Turks held the advantage, that the victor should not be deprived of the results of victory, though no doubt apt and excellent, regarded as a piece of repartee, gives us the measure of the man's frivolity; for it is evident that he regards the whole vast Eastern Question as a subject for jocularity, a small affair between himself and M. Briand, in which his object is to "score off" the French statesman. The fact that the "spoils of victory" must be in either case the Turk's own country, and that it was he himself who, on a very dark agreement which well deserves to be the subject of judicial inquiry, and on a pretext now known to be false, let loose the well-armed Greeks on disarmed Turkey; the fact that some three hundred million British subjects, being Asiatics, feel the treatment he has given to Turkey as a personal injury, and that the Empire is endangered by that treatment; the fact that it was he (Lloyd George) himself who promised in most solemn terms, speaking as the mouthpiece "not of the Government only but of the people and the Empire as a whole", that England had no intention to deprive Turkey of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor with Constantinople as the Capital—all these facts are overlooked by our sprightly little Mr. George, who in a situation pregnant with tremendous danger for the Empire of which he most unfortunately holds the reins at present, sees only a good chance for repartee against a boon companion, good old Briand!

No doubt the peace orgies at Paris, Spa, San Remo, with their concomitants of priceless wines and cigars, song, dance and so forth have contributed to this mental attitude of one who has neither the training nor the tradition necessary to resist the spell which lurks in such an atmosphere of luxury. We make all possible excuses for the man. But for the statesman, for the Imperial Premier, there is no possible excuse. He has broken his pledged word given in the name of England and so has wrecked the honour of his country. He has insulted Asia again and again, emphasising the fact that Asiatic British subjects have not the right to be considered seriously, in his estimation. He has pooh-poohed repeated warnings from the India Office, and when the situation in India has seemed really menacing, has only uttered a perfunctory reassurance, tongue in cheek. Now once again he has insulted Asia grossly; for if a single Trades Union or a single vested interest in England had expressed its views as strongly in favour of the keeping of Lloyd George's pledge concerning Turkey, as some three hundred million Asiatic British subjects have done, it is certain that the Premier would not have dared to speak as he has spoken, jestingly, upon the subject, or to act as he is acting in regard to our professed neutrality. Once more we ask: What does the Government of India, insulted no less than the Indian people, think about it? What does it intend to do to vindicate its honour, and assert the justice and extreme importance of the cause it pleads, when on the success of its pleading must depend the continuance of friendly relations between England and all Asiatic people? How long will it submit to remain meekly at the beck and call of a man who manifestly knows nothing of our Eastern problems and cares less?

The question is embittered by the present British Government's notion of neutrality as revealed in a reply to Col. the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., one of the few true friends that Asia has in Parliament, a gentleman of ancient family who cares for England's honour as his own. Col. Herbert, Reuter tells us, "criticised the decision of the Supreme Council in allowing the Allied nationals to supply Greece and Turkey with arms and ammunition." He was perfectly aware, of course, that, in so far as England is concerned, the permission meant to supply Greece only with arms, because the Turkish National Government is still unrecognised by England and there is no direct intercourse with its agents; and that the Turks in any case stand a poor chance of getting arms from "private firms," since they have no money while the Greeks have wealthy backers—among their best known backers being the effective head of the greatest armament firm in England—the "man who made the Treaty of Sevres", so rumour says The reply to Col. Herbert's "criticism," which was hailed with opposition cries of "Shame" and "good old armament ring" was "that it was in strict accordance with the principles of international law and with Britain's traditional claim as belligerent to buy arms and ammunition from private traders in other countries. He (i.e. Mr. Chamberlain) declared that Britain would fulfil the full duties of a neutral in accordance with the Council's decision." That sounds very fine to those who do not know that there are degrees of neutrality, or who imagine that Armament firms are private traders in the sense that manufacturers of cloth or wholesale grocers are so As a matter of fact there have been cases of British neutrality when "private" firms have been forbidden to supply arms to one of the belligerents—cases of what is called "*benevolent* neutrality." And it is well-known that the Government of every country has a pretty intimate connection with the "private" firms which manufacture armaments, and control of their transactions when it cares to exercise it. Was it the Government of England or a "private firm," which sent a large supply of asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers to Smyrna for the use of the Venizelist army; was it the Government of England or a private firm which withheld that supply upon King Constantine's return to power; and was it the Government of England or a private firm which let King Constantine's troops have that supply at a crucial moment of the war? It is no wonder that the Turks cannot distinguish between the action of a private firm and of the British Government, that they fail to understand this subtle species of neutrality which lets the Greeks do what they like and then protests against the Turks deporting Greek subjects—possible traitors—from the Black Sea Ports at a time when the Greek forces are attempting to effect a landing on the Black Sea Coast of Turkey. Really to argue on these matters is as ridiculous as to listen to the claims of thieves concerning stolen property. The Greeks have no business whatsoever in any part of Thrace or Asia Minor. Whoever sent them there committed a great crime against humanity and whoever tolerates their presence, now the wrong is evident, insults nit only every Asiatics, but also every European worthy of the name. A learned Asiatic once described to us the present state of England as a monkey riding a lion. Asia does not mind the lion, but she loathes the ape, and is determined to have no connection with it. Will the Government of India be the servant of the lion or the ape—of England's honour or of England's shame? That is the question upon which depends the future of the British Empire in the East.

CURBAN BAIRAM.

To-day the Muslims all over the world commemorate the sacrifice of Abraham, which marked the end of human sacrifice for the Semitic race. The outward sacrifice of Abraham was a symbol—animal sacrifice replacing human sacrifice—but the true sacrifice of Abraham is described in the following words of the Holy Coran: "When his Lord said to him: Surrender (Aslim). He said: I have surrendered to the Lord of all the worlds." That it was which raised him to a plane above the people of his age and country and enabled him to lead them forward a great way upon the one true path of human progress. Human sacrifice, animal sacrifice, vegetable sacrifice—all are but symbols of the only sacrifice acceptable to Allah—"Truly religion with Allah is the Surrender" (El Islam)—which is the sacrifice not of any other creature but by each one of himself, not by destruction but by dedication and devotion. This sacrifice is expressed in strict obedience to the law of God, which is nothing else than the service of mankind *as a whole*. To help one's own relations may be good, and we are told to help them; to help one's neighbours may be good, and we are told to help them; but never must we help them to the injury of others or in evil-doing. "Muslims are all members of one body", and that body stands or ought to stand, like a great army, for good wherever found against evil wherever found, thus keeping clear the way of progress for mankind as a while. There must be an army of Allah in the world, an army to uphold the cause of human brotherhood and counteract the armies of the earthly rulers which aim at domination and oppression. The Muslims failed to do their duty towards all mankind, they made Islam seem a religion like another, narrow and contentious and for that shortcoming they have fallen in the world's esteem. But now they have before them a clear issue between right and wrong; they stand once more together as the army of the Lord, purified by misfortune, filled with the true spirit of Islam, "holding fast, all of them together, to the cable of Allah"; and they have the sympathy of all right minded men and women. We are all one body, and the way of human progress lies in charity. When the head is hurt and bleeding have the members ease? In the religious sense Turkey is the head of the whole world to-day. Let the charity of every Muslim to whom God has given comfort flow out naturally to the stricken Turkish nation, which is fighting nobly against fearful odds for El Islam and Asia and those natural rights which Allah gave to every nation in the world. The Turkish race have made their sacrifice—complete surrender of all that makes life pleasant, in the cause of right, for the defence of the weak and the oppressed, and the redress of wrong. They have made themselves a sacrifice for all of us. It is incumbent upon every Muslim in the world and every lover of the Right to help them to the utmost of his power.

Notes of the Day.

The League: an Afterthought!

There will be a sense of relief at the announcement that the question of the partition of Upper Silesia will be referred to the Council of the League of Nations for final solution. This is exactly the course that ought to have been taken at the very beginning. The settlement of disputes arising out of the application of the Versailles Treaty is a function properly belonging to the Council of the League of Nations. But English and French statesmen, with a cynical disregard of the Constitution they themselves had laboured in creating, have set up a so-called Supreme Council composed of themselves and a few of their willing tools and have arrogated to it the powers and functions which the League of Nations alone has a right to exercise. The Silesian "bone" however, has proved too tough for the Supreme Council, and the Council of the League is to be asked to deal with it. It is to be hoped that the latter, at least, will lose no time in arriving at a just settlement of the dispute. Apart from this, is it not time that the anachronism of the Supreme Council is put an end to and the League of Nations given a real chance to demonstrate its usefulness?

The Deepening Mystery.

Lord Reading's disclaimer that he had any hand in the withdrawal of the charges against Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karvani and others in the Munitions Fraud Case, instead of clearing the mystery, only goes to deepen it. The inevitable inference that follows from the Viceregal disclaimer is that Sir Thomas Holland, the Member for Industries, is solely responsible for the step and that he has done it without consulting his colleagues of the Viceregal Council. If this inference is correct, a clear explanation from the Industries Department of the reasons prompting the direction to the Advocate-General of Bengal to withdraw the prosecution is urgently called for. It may be that Sir Thomas Holland was within his rights in advising the dropping of the prosecution in spite of the knowledge that the accused were "clearly guilty" of the charges brought against them. The ostensible reason given for the amazing step is that if the accused were convicted there was danger that "various business concerns, chiefly of a Swadeshi character" would come to harm and thousands who are employed in these concerns would suffer. It was also broadly hinted that both the Rai Bahadur and Mr. J. C. Bannerjee had rendered conspicuous services to Government during the War, but the exact nature of those service was not disclosed. This explanation, even if it be considered any explanation at all, is far from satisfactory. Evidently there is something more behind, which is kept from the public but must be disclosed if the faith of the Indian public in the purity of British Justice is to be restored.

Lord Reading's Duty.

That we are not alone in suspecting that the whole truth is not being disclosed to view will be seen from comments appearing in even such staunch supporters of the Simla bureaucracy as the "Englishman" and "Statesman." The former observes:—"If justice is not to be done because in doing it certain commercial interests might be ruined and innocent people suffer, a murderer might plead for his discharge because he has seven children and keeps a shop. What happens to the phrase *fiat justitia, ruat coelum?* Where is now that picture of Justice blindfolded, holding the scales? It is perfectly obvious that the reasons put into the mouth of the Advocate-General are not the real reasons. Mr. Gibbons is an able lawyer himself. He must be perfectly well aware that if the plea he put forward is accepted law itself comes into jeopardy. There must be more behind this case. Who is it or what is it?" The "Statesman" writes in a similar strain and asks "are we to consider the Penal Code, as suspended in the case of all commercial magnates who, whether correctly or not, plead that they represent "various business concerns, chiefly of a Swadeshi character?" The journal also remarks that "The establishment of Imperial and provincial stores departments with extensive purchasing powers renders a clear exposition of the intentions of Government a matter of urgency." The feeling in Indian circles is no less perturbed than in Anglo-Indian and European circles, in spite of the preposterous plea of Swadeshism being in danger advanced by the prosecution. Swadeshism would thrive better without the rotten props of defeated justice which the Industries Department proposes to offer to it. But the concern for swadeshi seems to be not the only thing perplexing those who advised the arrest of the process of justice. A Calcutta contemporary declares that "already the thousand-tongued Dame Rumour is busy. She says that awful disclosures of doings of very high officials were threatened, that great European firms would also have been implicated and so on and so forth." There may be nothing in all this, but the only effective way to stop the wagging of these "thousand tongues" of the Dame is to come out with a full and frank statement of the reasons which prompted the rescue of the culprits from the hands of Justice. The Viceroy's declaration that the step was taken without his knowledge makes the case only worse. Lord Reading declared before he set foot on the soil of this country that he was coming to vindicate the majesty of Justice. Is he satisfied that justice—justice as he knew it in his country—has been vindicated in this case?

THE PLIGHT OF ISLAM

ASIA'S HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS.

(BY K. K. SUNIOKE, B. A., LL. B) [PARSI].

The Islamic world is naturally in a great ferment and Mahomedans feel sore at heart at the events that are happening in Anatolia. Without the slightest pretext for *casus belli* the Greeks have forced war upon the Turkish race that had laid down its arms to settle down in peaceful occupations for the advancement of the barest homelands of their race in Asia, which were all that was left to them after a five years' War. If the Turks had been out to deprive the Greeks of their territory or to despoil the Greeks in their dominions, one could have understood that the Turks deserved even a worse fate; but they are now being sought to be mercilessly chased and driven out of their ancient Motherland, out of their hearths and homes. Today Moslems all over the World will be celebrating the Id Festival—let us try to take in a mental picture of the Kemalists in Anatolia celebrating it by evacuating their capital under the pressure of bombs thrown over their City from Greek aeroplanes, and their women and children running out into the open country to seek shelter from the bombs.

And yet this darkest hour for Islam is in reality their brightest and noblest and has brought forth the Hero of the Hour in Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The pages of Asiatic History do not reveal a brighter example of a dogged resistance to the aggression of an alien foe, and a nobler defence of the Motherland. We have been taught to regard the English as a people fighting with bull-dog tenacity—they do so fight with material resources and reinforcements incomparable in their extent with those of any other race; but here there is a remnant of a race with no resources just out of an exhausting war which has not only crippled but almost destroyed the resources of their country, very poorly equipped without any of the present day diabolical contrivances in war, fighting against tremendous odds, and refusing to bend the knee—refusing by a unanimous decision of their National Assembly to ask the European Powers to intervene and refusing the offer of Bolshevist help—confident in the justice of their country's cause for which they are fighting, and in their faith in God which shall ultimately be justified.

It is not a matter for surprise that our Mahomedan brethren should get dejected and despondent at this state of affairs, but it is just such calamities that try a nation, and I have no doubt whatever that the Kemalists by retreating further and even carrying on a guerilla warfare will weary out the Greeks, and free their country from the foreign thraldom that is sought to be imposed upon it. To my mind, Mustafa Kemal Pasha will emerge from this Greco-Turkish War as the torch bearer of Asia's liberty, and he will have taught the world that Asiatic races can fight for their hearths and homes in more despondent circumstances than Europeans, and with perfect independence and self-respect. In this hour of their woes and sufferings the hearts of all Asiatics go out to this brave band of Kemalists fighting till the last and refusing to surrender like the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, who, in an equally desperate situation but retreating from Russia amidst the horrors of the winter could say in response to a gallant Russian General's request: "the Imperial Guard can die—it cannot surrender."

Ever since 1895 when the European Policy of dismembering and weakening the Turkish Empire began to come into operation, the Turks have been more sinned against than sinning. King Constantine imagines he is emulating the example of Alexander, and giving the finishing blow to the Turks—Europe may imagine that they are seeing the last of the Turks, and that this is the culminating point in the policy of eliminating Turkey from the map of the World, but it is just this point from which the reaction will set in, and Asia will be taught to love and respect her liberty as her birthright and to fight for it tenaciously, and in this respect we are witnessing the making of Asiatic history at the hands of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and the turning of a new page in that history. Moslems while celebrating their holy day of devotion and prayer today will supplicate Him who is ruler over all of us, and in whose moral and righteous governance of the World, all of us Asiatics, have abiding faith, for succour and relief to these hard-pressed patriots fighting for their cherished liberty, and Asia has no doubt that the prayer, sincere as it is bound to be, will be granted out of the abundance of His Mercy. All Asia has been following the different stages of the Kemalists' patriotic fight with a similar fervent prayer for their success and the preservation of the independence of their country.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

ALLEGIANCE TO EMPIRE.

KING'S REPLY TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

His Majesty replying to the address from the Imperial Conference, emphasised that he has had stirring and ineffaceable proofs of Loyal devotion of the people of the Dominions in the enthusiastic and touching receptions invariably given him on the several occasions of his visits to the different parts of the world where the British flag flies, proofs which were renewed in the remarkable demonstrations of welcome and goodwill to the Prince of Wales during his visits of the past three years. Furthermore where could one find such ample testimony to their common allegiance to the Empire and the sovereign as in their noble self-sacrifice during the four and a half years of the world war

His Majesty continued:—"I have followed with keen interest the deliberations of the Conference. These meetings and the exchange of views between the ministers and the great communities they represent upon many problems affecting the common interest of the British peoples, are essential to the unity and wellbeing of the Empire and to the general peace of the world. Every facility must be given for such periodical meetings, and to ensure this we look confidently to the men of science and research to discover the improved means of inter-communication between all parts of the British Commonwealth. I know the work of the Conference has been strenuous entailing severe demand, both mental and physical, upon all concerned, but their time has been well spent in advancing further along the road of progress and development. I heartily thank them on my own behalf and that of the Queen for their address. We wish godspeed to those who are leaving England and safe and happy return to their respective homes and families. More than ever do we follow with feelings of affection the welfare of our people at home and across the sea."

PENSIONS FOR HIGHER SERVICES.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST'S OBJECTION

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

Major Morrison Bell requested in view of certain recent additions to the scale of pensions of certain classes of the Indian Civil servants and the fact that the Calcutta Port Trust stated that they were unable similarly to increase the pension scale without instructions from the Government of India, that instructions or recommendations should be given to that effect.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that the Calcutta Port Trust was a statutory body not governed by the rules of Government service. He promised to communicate the question to the Government of India for consideration.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

WHO WERE ITS TECHNICAL ADVISERS?

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked the names of technical advisers who reported in favour of the Sukkur Barrage scheme.

Mr. Montagu promised to consult the Government of India as regards publication of the official correspondence on the subject.

DISCUSSION IN SUPREME COUNCIL.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH AMERICAN RED CROSS.

LONDON, Aug. 11
Recd 9. 30 A. M. Aug 13.

Paris.—The supreme council discussed the Russian famine and decided to appoint an International Committee to collaborate with the American Red Cross and study the possibility of bringing aid to starving Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had no admiration for the Soviet Government, was impossible without its cooperation. For this purpose only the allies should come to an agreement with the Soviet. A committee will be appointed to-morrow.

In the course of the discussion. Lord Curzon, describing the essential measures to cope with the Russian famine as the result of his experiences of Indian famine when he was Viceroy, recommended among other things, enlistment of the aid of the people in India and other places which has experienced famine.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE,

HEAD OF AMERICAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Washington.—President Harding has designated Mr. Hughes as the head of the American delegation to the Washington conference and has entrusted him with the task of arranging all the remaining details.

IRISH PEACE.

MR DE VALERA'S REPLY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had received Mr. de Valera's reply which had been immediately transmitted to Mr. Lloyd-George. He hoped that the latter would be able to make a statement with regard to Ireland on Tuesday or Wednesday.

MEETING OF DAIL EIREANN.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES FROM ABROAD RECALLED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 13

The Sinn Fein authorities in Dublin announce that the Irish representatives in Paris and Rome and Washington have been recalled to attend the coming meeting of the Dail Eireann. The British Government has undertaken to issue passports to facilitate the journey.

EXAGGERATED FRENCH FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

A French source declares that Mr. Lloyd-George has received grave news as regards the Irish negotiations and that the Sinn Fein reply involves breaking off the negotiations. A British source says that a Cabinet meeting on Saturday will consider Mr. de Valera's reply.

ALARMIST FRENCH FORECAST DENIED

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

(Later).—Reuter states that enquiries made in London do not support the alarmist French forecast of the Irish reply. Well informed quarters state that the communication is in the nature of a continuation of informal talks with Mr. Lloyd-George, naturally inviting a reply and tending to the continuance of the negotiations which the latest development of the situation does not jeopardise. Meanwhile, it seems significant that Mr. Barton, Mr. McGrath and Mr. O'Brien have reoccupied the suite of rooms in the Grosvenor Hotel in London taken by the Sinn Feiners during Mr. de Valera's recent visit. Mr. McGrath states that their stay is indefinite.

PROPOSAL FOR COMPLETE AMNESTY.

"MATTERS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY."

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 14.

The contents of Mr. De Valera's letter to the Premier have not been disclosed, but common impression is that the letter includes a proposal for a complete amnesty of all Irish political prisoners of whom three thousand five hundred are in the internment camps and three thousand in English prisons. Many of these have been convicted of crimes, while others are merely undergoing a preventive detention. Reuter learns, in Irish circles, in London, that everything points to the belief that the matters generally are proceeding satisfactorily, but it may be a question of weeks, rather than of days, before a final solution can be reached.—Reuter.

LORD FITZALAN AND GENERAL MACREADY.

SUMMONED FROM IRELAND TO LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. Aug. 14.

Lord Fitzalan and General Macready have been summoned from Ireland to London.—Reuter.

MESSRS. MONTAGUE'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's silver market report says that the price has some what recovered from the fall early in the week owing to the Chinese buying but the tone of the market is nervous. Orders from China are so subject to speculation that reliance cannot be placed on any particular course continuing from day to day. Therefore the future is uncertain especially as the market here is not likely to lack supplies from the continent and elsewhere.

CABLE ITEMS.

Madrid.—Maura has formed Cabinet.

In the Davis Cup contest at Cleveland, Peach, Australasia, beat Tegner, Denmark 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

INIQUITOUS TREATMENT BY WHITE SETTLERS.

"ABOMINABLE" SEGREGATION OF RACES ACT.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

The compliment paid by Mahatma Gandhi the other day to the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha that it has "electrified India" was well deserved as it is proving by its activity in holding meetings almost every week on all sorts of subjects, social, industrial, economic and political. On Saturday at 6 p.m. there was again a crowded meeting in the Excelsior Theatre to protest against the iniquitous conditions imposed on Indians in the Kenya Colony. Mr. K. Natrajan presided on the occasion. Mr. Patel kept the audience deeply interested throughout a humorous and telling speech.

MR. NATARAJAN.

The Chairman in his opening address said:—

I feel it a great honour to be asked to take the chair at this important meeting convened by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. We are met here to protest against the attempts of European settlers in the Kenya Colony as it is now called, to reduce Indians settled there to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white men. The speakers who come after me will dwell in detail on the nature and character of these attempts. I should not anticipate them. The present position is this. Owing to the action of Mr. Winston Churchill, the present Colonial Secretary, in suspending the sale of land exclusively to white settlers and also of the so-called segregation law intended to confine Indians to the less desirable parts of the Colony there was a great excitement among the white settlers who are opposed to our countrymen, and the Governor of the Colony has gone over to London to represent matters personally to the Colonial Secretary. Along with him a deputation of Indians also sailed, and the Imperial Citizenship Association received a cable yesterday stating that Mr. Churchill has received the deputation. We are at this moment not in possession of what happened at the interview. Meanwhile, a Reuter's telegram stated that an emergency meeting of the Kenya Legislative Council was to have met last Tuesday and that the Indian question was to have been discussed. The Governor of the Colony is, so far as we know, still in London. The two Indian nominated members had resigned their seats as a protest against the narrow, illiberal policy of the Kenya Government. There is thus at the present time neither the responsible administrator, nor any Indian representatives to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council. There has been a good deal of violent talk on the part of the anti-Indian European settlers, but the only reply of the Indians has been a resolution of the East African Indian Congress to refuse to pay the newly-levied income tax if Indian grievances were not redressed and Indian adequately represented in the Legislature. On the advice of the Government of India, they have suspended taking action on the lines of this resolution in the hope that the representations of that Government on their behalf will receive sympathetic consideration from His Majesty's Government. I will conclude these observations with a quotation where in are set forth simply and clearly the rights of British Indians in East Africa and the duty of the British Government to uphold them. Here is the quotation:

British Indians' claim.

"How stands the claim of the British Indian? His rights as a human being, his rights as a British subject, are equally engaged. It was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries. It is the Indian trader who, penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man would go or in which no white man would earn a living, has more than any one else developed the early beginnings of trade and opened up the first slender means of communication. It was by Indian labour that the one vital railway on which everything else depends was contructed. It is the Indian banker who supplied perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business and enterprise, and to whom the white settlers have not hesitated to recur for financial aid The Indian was here long before the first British official. He may point to as many generations of useful industry on the coast and inland as the white settlers—especially the most recently-arrived contingents from South Africa (the loudest against him of all)—can count years of residence. Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man, to embark upon a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith? Most of all must we ask, is such a policy possible to the Government which hears sway over three hundred millions of our Indian Empire?"

This quotation is taken from a book written some fifteen years ago by the present Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, and all that Indians need ask is that these facts will be borne in mind by him and his colleagues in His Majesty's Government in coming to a decision as regards the status of our countrymen in Kenya which is the new name for the Central and the best and largest part of British East Africa.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel then complimented the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha for kicking like a lusty child in its very infancy the slumbering soul of Indians and thus awakening the political consciousness of the people. He said:—Imperial Conferences come and go but the position of the Indians in the Colonies remains unaltered. Any one who reads even cursorily the proceedings of

(Continued on next page)

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. C. R. DAS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PROVINCES.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

NUMBER OF VISITORS FIXED AT 3000

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 14.

The Reception Committee of the 36th Indian National Congress met to-day under the presidentship of Principal Gidwani. Letters suggesting the names for presidentship of the Congress from other provinces were considered.

Mr. Chit Ranjan Das is recommended for presidentship by all the provinces. Mr. Mohmed Ali by four Mr. Kelkar by three, Aurbindo Gose by two, Maulana Azad, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani Hakim Ajmalkhan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mazrul Haque, Mr. Andrews—each by one.

Mr. Vallabbhai Patel was elected Chairman.

Dr. Kanuga, Principal Gidwani and Mr. Abbas Tyebji Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, and Mr. Ganesh Mavalanker, General Secretaries. Mr. Achratlal Sheth, treasurer. The Pandal accommodation, exhibition and volunteers' sub-committees are appointed. An Executive Committee is also formed.

The number of visitors is fixed at 3,000.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

NO LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF DISCUSSIONS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INVITATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 12.

Washington.—President Harding's formal invitations to the Disarmament and Far Eastern Conferences have been despatched to Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China. No limitation is placed on the scope of discussions. It is, however, suggested that naval armaments may naturally have the first place on the agenda, although it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other forms of armament from the subjects to be considered.

The communication to China does not include an invitation to the Disarmament Conference but requests the Chinese Government to participate in the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern affairs.

TEXT OF THE INVITATION.

AIM OF PRESERVING WORLD'S PEACE.

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 13.

Washington.—The text of President Haring's invitation declares that the President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion for the conference on the subject of the limitation of armaments, in connection with which the Pacific and Far Eastern problems will be discussed. He describes the encumbrance placed on productive labour by the enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments, which are not only without an economic justification but are a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. The President believes that the time is opportune for the powers to approach the subject directly and in a conference at which, while the naval armaments will naturally have the first place, it is thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armaments. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which the use of agencies in warfare may be suitably controlled.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

After emphasising the futility of hoping to achieve an assurance of peace without a practical effort to remove the causes of misunderstanding, the President concludes: "It is not the purpose of the United States to attempt to define the scope of the discussion regarding the Pacific and the Far East which should be subject to suggestions to be exchanged before the conference in expectation that a spirit of friendship and cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of the sources of controversy will govern the final decision."

The invitation fixes the date of the conference for the 11th November.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

RESUMPTION OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 14.

The British trade is already substantially benefiting by the resumption of commercial relations between England and Russia. Recent Russian imports show a forty-per-cent. increase from Britain, while forty British ships discharged their cargoes at Petrograd during the first six months of the year, chiefly during the latter part of the half year.—Reuter.

SUPPLY OF ARMS TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISION QUESTIONED.

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Aubrey Herbert criticised the decision of the Supreme Council in allowing the Allied nationals to supply Greece and Turkey with arms and ammunition.

Mr. Chamberlain, amid opposition cries of "Shame" and "Good old armament ring," and ministerial laughter, maintained that this was in strict accordance with the principles of international law and with Britain's traditional claim as Belligerent to buy arms and ammunition from private traders in other countries. He declared that Britain would fulfil the full duties of a neutral in accordance with the Council's decision.

DEPORTATION OF GREEKS FROM BLACK SEA COAST.

ALLIED COMMISSIONERS' PROTEST

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The Allied and the American Commissioners at Constantinople have decided to make a strong protest to the Angora Government against the deportation of the Greeks and other Christians from the coast of the Black Sea.

SILESIAN QUESTION.

PROPOSAL TO REFER TO LEAGUE.

MR. L. GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. Aug. 14.

Paris.—The sole topic, this morning, was the possibility of complete breakdown of negotiations on the subject of Silesia and the effect that would have on the Anglo-French relations. A cloud of pessimism, however, was suddenly and dramatically dispersed by the announcement that Britain had proposed, and France instantly accepted the proposal that the matter be referred to the League of Nations. It was arranged that the Supreme Council should meet in the morning, in time to allow Mr. Lloyd George to catch the train for London. Public interest was intense and crowds assembled at the Quai d'Orsay to watch the delegates arrive.

A later message says that Mr. Lloyd-George in proposing that the Silesian question be referred to the League of Nations said that Italy and Japan concurred. He pointed out that it was important to say that Britain was not impressing her own views on France, and added that Britain would accept the decision of the League without demur, and, if necessary, strengthen the Allied forces in Silesia. Britain's contribution being on the same scale as other powers. M. Briand also declared that France would accept the League's decision without demur.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was for the League to decide whether the question should be referred to an international tribunal or to a court of jurists. The League would have to review the matter from top to bottom.

Baron Havashi said he thought that the principle that a central industrial area should be assigned to Germany was already settled.

M. Briand suggested that the Supreme Council should appeal to Germany and Poland to maintain order pending the League's decision, and Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal.

Mr. Harvey said he thought he would be interpreting the views of the United States by not participating in the Council's decision, as America was not represented on the League of Nations.

It is expected that Lord Curdon and other British delegates will leave on Sunday.

FURTHER CONFERENCE WITH M. BRIAND.

NEW DEMARCATION LINE SUGGESTED

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

To-day Mr. Lloyd-George had a further conference with M. Briand as regards Upper Silesia which lasted until seven in the evening after which M. Briand declared that an agreement had not been reached. He would, however, continue hopeful to the end. Mr. Lloyd-George is seeing M. Briand to-morow before his departure. Mr. Lloyd-George proposed a new demarcation line for the German-Polish frontier which M. Briand has submitted to his experts.

EXPERTS FINISH REPORT.

FRENCH AND BRITISH STANDPOINTS AGAIN IN CONFLICT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Curzon breakfasted with M. Briand at the Loucheur Hotel, the party developing into a more or less informal conference. Subsequently the Premiers motored to Rambouillet to lunch with M. Millerand.

The meeting of the Supreme Council fixed for this afternoon has been adjourned.

The experts have finished their report on Upper Silesia. According to the French source the report splits the industrial triangle into many fractions, finding it impossible to divide the large towns, and it leaves the Supreme Council the task of piecing the fractions together and fixing the frontier. Apparently the French and the British standpoints are again conflicting

SEEKING THE LEAGUE'S OPINION.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REQUEST.

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 14.

The Supreme Council has invited the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations as to the lines which the principal allied and associated powers should lay down regarding the Silesian question, and requests that in view of the situation in Upper Silesia the matter should be treated as one of great urgency. Members of the Council are representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

(Continued from previous page.)

these conferences must feel convinced that the self-Governing dominions are determined to assert and do assert complete independence both in regard to their domestic questions and foreign policy. This is not the occasion to consider the various resolutions passed annually with a view to show how very very touchy the Dominions are when question affecting Imperial ties and Imperial sentiment are inconsistent with their own self-interests. At the recent conference a resolution was adopted recommending the desirability of recognising the rights of Indians domiciled in the Colonies to British citizenship. Australia, New Zealand and Canada accepted the resolution because there was no serious Indian problem with them. South Africa on the other hand frankly dissented from the resolution and expressed its hostility to it because the resolution came into conflict with its self-interests. In any case the resolution even in regard to the parties assenting to it does not connote much inasmuch as it merely expresses the desirability of treating India's claim fairly and does not in any way bind them. They can easily evade the reciprocity resolution of which so much fuss has been made in some quarters by obtaining English citizenship through naturalization. It is perfectly clear therefore that unless India herself is a self-governing part of the Empire she could not enforce her terms on the other partners. So far about the self-governing dominions.

Question of Crown colonies.

Coming now to the question of Crown Colonies the British Government can have no excuse as in the case of self-governing dominions. One should have thought that the whole controversy regarding equality of treatment to Indians was settled at the recent Conference by the British Government accepting the resolution. But no. The white settlers in East Africa met at about the same time the Conference met and passed resolutions expressing in no unmistakeable language their disapproval of any policy in favour of equal treatment to Indians domiciled in East Africa. Of course blood is thicker than water and Mr. Churchill is reported to have said that there are serious difficulties in admitting Indians to full citizenship in East Africa and that the policy in that behalf should be gradual. So far then as the proceedings of the Imperial Conference are concerned, our case is hopeless.

I now read the resolution which I am asked to move.

The Resolution.

This meeting of the Citizens of Bombay views with alarm and strongly resents the agitation of the European Settlers of the Kenya Colony, engineered with the object of forcing the hands of the Government to assign inferior status to the British Indians in that Colony, and emphatically upholds the vital necessity of inaugurating forthwith the policy of strictly adhering to the principle of assigning to the British Indians a status in no way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya:—

(a) by granting them a common electoral roll and a common franchise without racial discrimination for all British subjects,

(b) by appointing Indian Members on the Executive Council in equal number to that of Europeans.

(c) by rejecting the principle of segregation on racial grounds,

(d) by throwing the whole country open for development to all communities irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

(e) by not interfering with the freedom of immigration, and

(f) by their appointment to higher grades of Civil and Military Service.

This Meeting records its opinion that failure on the part of the Imperial Government to meet the lawful claims of the Indians for equality of status as British subjects in all parts of Eastern Africa will be regadded as a serious violation of the equal status promised to India in the British Empire, and the Indians in India hereby assure their brethren in Eastern Africa in general, and the Kenya in particular, of their whole-hearted support in any peaceful measures they may choose to adopt for the sake of practical recognition of their claims to equality in that part of the Empire.

The resolution you will see consists of two parts. The first part expresses our alarm and indignation at the agitation of the white settlers as also the monstrous and inhuman treatment meted out to our brothers and sisters in East Africa by them. This of course means nothing. We have expressed our indignation times without number and we do once more by this resolution.

Our Support to Aggrieved Brethern.

The second part of the resolution is important. It conveys our assurance to our brothers and sisters in East Africa of our whole-hearted support in any peaceful measures they may choose to adopt for the sake of practical recognition of their claims to equality with the white settlers. Let there be no misunderstanding regarding the true meaning and purport of this part of the resolution. If you have followed the developments in the struggle of the East African Indian for the last twelve months as I have done you will understand the meaning of the words "peaceful measures" in this resolution. It means nothing more or less than Non-co-operation. Last year when I was in England the Deputation of the East African Indians was also there and I remember distinctly that they had given a clear warning to the British Government that if their legitimate and minimum demands were not granted they would resort to Non-co-operation. In fact I was assisting to the best of my ability that Deputation in the presentation of their case. I was wondering all along why the East African Indians had not so long made a move in that direction in spite of the fact that their representations had ended in smoke. I was told however the other day that the Government of India sent a telegram to them in May last when they were about to launch non-cooperation movement advising them not to do so as the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India were negotiating with the Colonial office. It was on this advice that the Executive Committee of the East African National Congress asked the people to wait. It was also resolved by the Executive Committee that the people should fill in the income-tax form, under protest and that immediately the Colonial office decisions were published a special session of the Congress should be held to consider the effect of those decisions and to take what immediate steps were then rendered desirable by the changes foreshadowed. It is to be remembered that the demands made by the Deputation were minimum and as they have not been granted so far. The East African Indian National Congress is expected to meet shortly to consider the question of non-cooperation and thus make good their warning to Lord Milner—and their resolutions from time to time at public meetings and previous Congresses. Whatever may be said about the Indians in East Africa one thing is certain that they are no bluffers. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that they have no other course left open to them and that at the next Congress they will adopt non-cooperation unless in the mean time their immediate demands are granted which of course is not at all likely.

Connection of India and E. Africa.

In order to appreciate the stand taken by the Indians in East Africa in its correct perspective it is necessary for you to understand the historical connection of India and East Africa. This connection extends into the remote part and as a matter of fact Indians went to East Africa even long before the British came to India. Sir John Kirk whose knowledge of East Africa cannot be questioned told the Sanderson Committee in 1910 that "but for the Indians we (the British) could not be there now and it was entirely through being in possession of the influence of the Indian merchants that we were enabled to build up the influence that eventually resulted in our position." It was Indian enterprise, it was Indian labour and it was Indian money that has made East Africa what it is to-day. It is an admitted fact that the country has been developed by Indians and the Uganda Railway was also mainly built by them. It was Indian money and Indian blood that conquered East Africa for the British Empire and truly enough Indians have now to pay for their own sins. Was it not also the Indian money and the Indian blood that saved East Africa for the British Empire in the late War? In short Indians were not only the founders but also the builders of that great edifice in which it is now contended they are to live on the suffrance of the new comers or to go out altogether.

Now what is the present position? Indians and white settlers are four to one numerically. More than three-fourth of the trade and commerce in East Africa is carried on by Indians. They pay a much larger proportion of the taxes than does the white population. The climate again is more akin to that of India than to England. The administration is Indian in character and Indian law is from the very beginning administered in East Africa. Even currency has hitherto been Indian. Inspite of all this the disabilities which Indians now suffer are too numerous and humiliating to mention. On the Legislative Council they have practically no representation. Recently they have been offered two elective seats based on a special franchise as against 16 elective seats in favour of white settlers and other nominated seats for white officials. As regards municipal franchise the position is equally intolerable. In Nairobi Municipal area where the Indians pay more than 50 per cent. of the municipal revenue and where their numerical strength is three to one compared with the Europeans they are allotted only two seats by nomination as against 15 elected members representing the European community. For any transfer of land the consent of the Governor is essential and that consent is given as a matter of course in the case of Europeans and invariably refused particularly in connection with what are known as the 'highlands' in the case of Indians. A shameless policy of racial discrimination is openly carried on in the sale of the Crown lands by the insertion in the conditions of sale of a clause that no one other than a British subject of European origion is entitled to bid.

"Abominable."

The Segregation of Races Act is simply abominable. The agitation of white settlers for the restriction of Indian emigration in East Africa is persistent and determined. Indians have been excluded from the superior grades of the civil service. They cannot be members of any committees of enquiry, they cannot be Justices of the Peace. They cannot hold any important and responsible office. These are only a few of the disabilities from which Indians suffer. I cannot understand how in face of these indignities and humiliations people can go and take their seats on the Imperial Conference side by side with the Dominions representatives and with what face they can accept the invitation of these representatives to visit the Colonies. From every point of view East Africa should be an Indian Colony and immediately transferred to the Government of India. It should be no longer under the jurisdiction of the Colonial office whose only business seems to be to administer that Colony in the interests of white settlers. The interests of Indians in my opinion will not be recognised and cared for as long as East Africa remains under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office.

In conclusion let me on behalf of you all and on behalf of the Indian National Congress once more convey to our brothers and sisters in East Africa our solemn assurance that they have in this struggle of theirs our wholehearted support and wish them God-speed. (Applause.)

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:— I rise to second the resolution so ably moved by Mr .Patel. An honest Englishman once said at a public meeting in London that God made the nations and devil made the Empires. To us the people of this country, the truth of this profound observation is being daily brought home with increasing bitterness. To-day the British Empire presents to any unbiased observer the spectacle of a few hundred thousand white men treating millions of human beings of other races as footstools. Selfishness, greed, racial insolence, hypocrisy cruelty and inhumanity—all these manifest themselves in a thousand forms in the treatment which the coloured races of the Empire are receiving from their whitemasters. The decision of the recent Imperial Conference and half-hearted halting as it was did not command itself to General Smuts whose offensive remarks about Indians should have aroused sombre reflections in the mind of Mr. Shastri who talked so flamboyantly about the British Empire.

Whilst this exploitation and extermination of the coloured races of the Empire are being carried on ruthlessly these whites with unsurpassed impertinence have uniformly pretended that their object is to benefit the nations by civilizing them. We, who know where the shoe pinches are never deceived by such audacious falsehoods. The realities are too grim to be ignored. We know very well that we have yet to make good our claim to the most elementary rights of citizenship in our Empire which professes to be founded on the willing partnership of free races. To tell the truth we are neither willing, nor partners, nor free. Take the case of our friends in Kenya Colony. Our countrymen went to this part of the world long before the first white man set foot on it. They developed the country and made it prosperous. They have lived on terms of utmost friendliness with the natives; they do not want any special rights. They are honest law-abiding people and have always acted on the principle of live and let live.

Indians' Just Claims.

As against this campaign of selfishness the frankness and fairness of countrymen stands out in refreshing contrast. They do not want more and will not take less than any other race white or black who may be residing in Kenya. They claim no right while they are not prepared in an equal measure to concede to other races English, Arab, or Native.

The question however is a part of the wider question of the status of Indians within the British Empire and that in its turn depends upon our position in our country. So long as we are alien in our own land the utmost assistance that we can render to our brothers and sisters beyond the seas must necessarily be very little. Our heart goes out to them but arm is powerless to protect them. The Government of India is fighting hand for them but not hard enough I think. It can aim the fight if it is determined to; We can however assure them that in fighting our battle for Swaraj here we are also fighting for honourable position for our countrymen not only in Kenya but all over the world. Let us therefore continue unabated the fight for Swaraj under the banner of Mahatma Gandhiji.

MR. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in further supporting the above resolution humorously said we Indians have no tangible rights or privileges. We have hands but they are to work for the whites, we have feet not for walking, but, for running when whites give us kicks, and we have eyes but only to cry in our distress. (Laughter.) He said this state of things will go on till we get complete Swarajaya which is the only sovereign remedy. (Applause.).

MR SAVALE.

Mr. L. M. Savale, an Indian from East Africa who had come to India from East Africa on July 18th last was then called upon to address. He said that it was a matter of great regret that Indians in general did not take much interest in the East African question. Indian papers did not give publicity to any grievances of the Indians there. When he came to India he was told that nobody would take interest in the East African question as everybody was engrossed in Mahatma Ghandhi's agitation of Non-Co-operation. He was thankful to Mr. B. F. Bharucha for his helping him by inaugurating the meeting under the auspicies of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. He gave some details of the treatment meted out to the Indians in East Africa. When 11 square miles of land was given to Indians, 1,100 square miles were given to the Whites. He narrated pathetically that at the time of war in 1915 when Indians were helping the Government in India with men, money and materials, in East Africa very many Indians were hanged, imprisoned and transported for life just as was done in the Punjab. He said that the East African Government had passed a legislation called the Segregation of races, the meaning of which was that Indians were to be segregated aloof just as they did for the *dheds* in India. Finally he appealed the Indians to help their cause by monitory help, should an appeal be made hereafter in their campaign having their wrongs redressed and to which they were determined to do at all costs. (Cheers).

MR. J. K. MEHTA.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then addressing the meeting said that though India had sent a representative in the Imperial Conference and they were passing resolutions in regard to the rights of Indian citizens in the British Empire our glaring fact that had disillusioned the minds of the Indian public was the resolution passed by the European Association in East Africa in regard to the status of the Indians there. He said India had lost faith in the pious promises and pledges given by the British people. He asked "Do you think that the British Government or any Colonial Government would put up with the treatment which is meted out to the Indians in the British Colonies." He read their clauses 22 and 23 of the League of Nations in which it was provided to mete out fair and just treatment to the natives of the territories occupied by them for Industrial purposes and said that the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference was reduced to a meaningless expression in view of the treatment accorded to the coloured nations all over the British Empire.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who was clad in Khadar the uniform of Indian independence said he had just finished reading a bood, a very interesting book entitled:" "An Indian patriot in South Africa." That Indian patriot was nearly kicked to death by Englishmen in the streets of Durban. Many times he received terrible blows in the face merely because he was an Indian and happened to be travelling first class. He was put in prison more than once for standing up for the ordinary human rights of human beings. When he contrasted the treatment that Indian patriot received at the hands of Europeans with the same Indian patriot's notions of retaliation—"do good against those who do evil," he (the speaker) was ashamed and with great reluctance confessed that Asia was very different from Europe and that the difference was all in Asia's favour. That Indian patriot, he need not tell them was no other than Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause.)

Continuing he said there were some people who thought that it was the English aristocracy which was averse to give equal treatment to the Asiatics. There was no English aristocracy today. There were aristocratic individuals and it was precisely those individuals who were willing to give equal treatment to the Asiatics, but unfortunately they did not dominate the situation. It was the manufacturers, the capitalists and Labour—whose interests in this case were identical who were against the liberation of Asia owing to their supposed interests; and nowhere had that spirit of commercial selfishness found greater expression than in the Colonies. I know, he said, that the Indians are prepared to give and take as much as any other people; but when interests of men who are foreigners to the British Empire are given preferance merely because they have a white skins over citizens of the British Empire then we have just cause to say that there is something fundamentally wrong with the Empire.

"Make yourselves respected."

There was more sympathy for Asiatics in England than in any other part of the Empire and it was a positive menace to the Asiatics that the Dominions should be associated with England in control of the Empire. He said there were some people of the "Moderate" persuasion who thought that this menace could be averted by small and carefully measured doses of reforms administered in India. But he thought otherwise. He thought the only way for Indians to get equal rights in the empire was to make themselves respected in the Empire. And the only way to make themselves respect in the Empire was to be themselves. He wanted to see a League of all Indian races and Communities—a League of all Asiatic Nations, not using the weapons of Europe but doing, like Mahatma Gandhi, good against those who do evil.. (Applause). He concluded (amid deafening cheers of Mahatma Gandhi ki jay) by saying that it was no use trying to do good to their political opponents who did not want help, but to do good to one another and raise India, whose present condition upset the whole spiritual and moral equilibrium of the world, and was indeed bad for everyone.

MAULANA SHAIKUTALLI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then addressing the meeting said that Indians were maltreated in the Colonies because we were not independent. If we were independent the case would be otherwise. He humorously narrated the story of Harrun-al-Rashid who was among his family in a happy mood and asked them to beg of him anything they liked so that he might give it them. One of his daughters asked for money and he gave it. Another asked for a palace and receive one. But to his great chargrin and surprise an old woman said "O King, I want thee!" He said we do not want money, or palace, or membership in legislation councils or any boons of reform scheme, but we want India for the Indians. (Applause). When we get that we shall have no more to complain of ill-treatment or mal-treatment of Indians in South Africa, Fiji, East Africa or Crown Colonies. (Applause).

PANDIT M. MALAVIYA.

Pandit M. Malaviya then said that it was our first duty to sympathise with our brothers and sisters in East Africa in their sufferings. But at the same time it was our duty to think over whatever we do very soberly just as we would do to thrash out some religious problems. He also warned the Governments of India and of England to launch their foreign policy on the lives of equity and justice. He said the future of the British Empire depended only on that criterion. He reminded the audience of the prophetic words of the late grand old man of India—Dadabhai Nowroji—that "Swaraj was the sovereign remedy" and appealed to them not to abuse the government unnecessarily but to strive hard to gain it by peaceful and thoughtful mehods as soon as possible. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the Chirman terminated the proceedings.

REMOVE THE INIQUITIES.

I. I. CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following message has been sent by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Secretary of State and the Government of India:—

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association views with alarm and strongly resents the agitation of the European settlers of the Kenya Colony, with the object of forcing the hands of the Government to assign an inferior status to the British Indians in the Colony, and emphatically urge the Secretary of State for India to impress upon the Imperial Government the necessity of inaugurating forthwith the policy of strictly adhering to the principle of assigning to the British India a status in no way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, by granting a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a property basis and education test, without racial discrimination, for all British subjects, by appointing Indian members on the Executive Council in equal number to that of Europeans, by rejecting the principle of segregation on racial grounds, by throwing the whole country open to all communities irrespective of caste, creed or colour and by not interfering with the freedom of immigration.

"The Council further urge that failure on the part of the Imperial Government to meet the lawful and modest claims of the Indians for equality of status as British subjects, in all part of Africa, will be regarded as a serious violation of the equal status promised to Indians in the British Empire".

MESSAGE TO NAIROBI INDIAN CONGRESS.

The following message has been sent by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the President, The Indian National Congress, Nairobi:—

"The Council hereby assure their brethren in Eastern Africa in general and Kenya in particular of their wholehearted sympathy and earnest resolve to support them in every constitutional way to obtain practical recognition of their claims to equality in that part of the Empire".

CONFISCATION OF ULEMAS' FATWA.

JAMAIT-UL-ULEMA'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 13.

In connection with the confiscation, by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, of the collective Fatwas of the Ulemas of Patna, Maulana Kifayatulla President, the Jamait-ul-Ulema, states that he is in correspondence with the Executive Committee of the All-India Ulemas and Mr. Gandhi, and, on receipt of their opinions, he intends to call for a meeting of the All-India Ulemas' conference to advise on the desirability of starting civil disobedience.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Gandhi to-day by the Secretary, Jamait-ul-Ulema, in the same connection:—"You must be aware that the Delhi Government has confiscated the collective fatwa bearing the signature of 500 Ulemas, published by the Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind. This action of Government means an insult to Islamic religious leaders. I am confident you must be feeling this insult as it would be felt by Mussalmans. Muslim religious law demands the declaration of civil disobedience at least. Pray wire your opinion about steps to be taken regarding this insult."

ARREST OF CONSTABLES

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ASSAULT ON LABOURERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 13.

Sarisabari is an important station in Mymensingh District, having agencies of almost all jute merchants of Calcutta. Early on Wednesday morning, two constables of the local police station arrested four coolies of a jute godown for a petty offence. It was alleged there was an altercation in the course of which the constables severely assaulted coolies, one of whom became unconscious. The Sub-Inspector came and coolies were taken to the police station.

Meantime the news spread, and about four thousand coolies assembled near the police station demanding the production of the assaulting constables. The Secretary to the District Congress Committee advised them to retire, and, in cooperation with a European merchant, held a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Warde, Agent of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and an assurance was given that they would do their best to see justice done. The Assistant Police Superintendent, being informed, arrived and had the constables arrested.

The Traffic Superintendent of A. B. Railway, Chittagong, wired on August 13th:—

At about 3 hours on the morning of 13th instant a serious case of train-wrecking took place at mile 120-14, between Gangasagar and Kamalasagar. The rails had been removed, engine number 7 of the "upmixed" train overturned, and fifteen wagons were badly derailed. One Gurkha sepoy, on escort duty, was seriously injured. Drivers and fireman were sightly injured. Transhipment is necessary for two days.

An Agra message of August 13th says an appeal of the Fatehpur Sikri Riot prisoners has been admitted by the District Judge and they were released on bail. A senior counsel from Allahabad will argue the appeal.

A Calcutta message of August 13th says sixteen pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-seven thirty-two pence.

DINNER TO MRS. BESANT.

HER WORK IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee, including representatives of many groups gave a dinner in honour of Mrs. Besant at the House of Commons on the eve of her department for India. Those present included Lord Lytton, the under Secretary for India, Mr. Clynes, who presided, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Sir John Rees, Brigadir Davidson, Lady Cynthio Mosley, Lady Delawarr, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Col. Wedgwood and Com. Kenworthy.

Mr. Clynes on behalf of the Labour party paid a graceful tribute to Mrs. Besant's work. Lord Lytton said she had done good work in India. He alluded to her devotion to the British connection and said she was going back to do still better work.

Mrs. Besant replying said that India was on the road to self-government because the Act which itself did not give very much, gave great opportunities for an initiative to the Indians. If the Lancashire people would support India in obtaining her freedom she was sure that trade relationships would be much fuller and bigger and that India would be a better customer than ever before.

CAIRO-BAGHDAD AIR MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

The outgoing mails for the Cairo-Baghdad air mail service, inaugurated by Air Force on the 1st August are collected in London and Cairo. Those from London are forwarded by ordinary transport to Egypt. The route is via Heliopolis Ramleh, Amman, Kasrazrak and Ramadie to Baghdad. It is 840 miles in length and saves from ten to fourteen days.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PENROSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 13
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 14

Admiral Penrose, Fitzgerald died on the 11th August and was buried at the sea off Folkestone to-day by his own request in presence of his widow and family. The body was soon in a blanket covered by the Union Jack and was conveyed in a motor fishing boat manned by fishermen.

SAFE-GUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

COMMONS PASS THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 14.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Safeguarding of the Industries Bill.—Reuter.

GREEK ORDER ON IRELAND FOR HORSES.

AN IRISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. Aug. 14.

It is reported from Ireland that the Greek Army has ordered five thousand Irish horses for cavalry and five thousand for heavy artillery.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

AUSTRALIA BEATS DENMARK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 14.

Cleveland.—In the Davis Cup contest Australia beat Denmark.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Cleveland.—In the Davis Cup match today, Anderson of Australia beat Ingersley of Denmark.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS VS. KENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

The match between the Australians and Kent was resumed at Canterbury to-day in dull weather before two thousand spectators. Wicket was fast. Kent innings closed for 237. Bickmore contributed 89 by excellent cricket, including seventeen fours. Hardinge made 74 including seven fours and together they proceed 154 for third wicket, being the highest stand made against the Australians during the tour. When stumps were drawn Australians in their second innings had made 119 for loss of four wickets, of which Colling was responsible for 56. The match was drawn.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 14.

Hampshire beat Worcester by innings and 82. Sussex beat Glamorgan by 266. Gloucester beat Warwickshire by seven wickets. Somerset beat Leicester on first innings. Dersyshire beat Essex on first innings. Matches between Lancashire and Surrey, Yorkshire and Middlesex and Notts and Northamptionshire were all drawn.

FIGHT IN ROSENBERG.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY APOLOGISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11
Recd 9. 30 A. M. Aug 13.

The German report of the fight in the Rosenberg district is not officially confirmed in London. It appears that fifteen British soldiers accompanied by a French District controller on the 7th, August were searching for arms reported to be hidden at Betzanowitz, when they were attacked, fired on and surrounded by three hundred Germans. Under a threat of death the British surrendered arms and the prisoners they had seized.

The German plenipotentiary in Upper Silesia has cabled to the British Commissioner and apologised on behalf of the German Government and law-abiding Silesian Germans for this unprovoked attack on the British troops executing lawful duty". Otherwise the position in Upper Silesia is quiet.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

INDIA EXPERIENCE TO BE APPLIED

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Askwith enquired regarding the famine in Russia and asked whether measures were under consideration to prevent the spread of cholera to the Dominions.

Lord Emott said that Russia was faced with a terrible catastrophe the effects of which would be worldwide. It was their duty to do their utmost.

Lord MacDonnell was of opinion that no Government in the world was capable of coping with the calamity threatening Eastern Europe. The only available system was the one elaborated in India during his residence there in which an important provision was to secure pure water supply. He declared that his experiences in India showed that when people were wandering throughout the country, the only method was to establish large famine camps keeping the people there until they could return to their villages and then to establish the village system of administration which had been established in India. He urged the Government to grant from thirty to fifty millions sterling for this purpose.

Lord Crawford replying said the official information from Russia was meagre but it was clear that the position was one of the utmost danger involving partial or complete failure of crops in the middle and lower basins of the Volga. The Soviet reported twenty-seven thousand cases of cholera. Measures had been taken to keep out the sea-borne cases and all the Dominions had been fully informed of the situation. The Supreme Council was considering the remedial action which would have to include preventative measures as regards the spread of the disease to the Dominions.

RUSSIA THE GREATEST SUFFERER OF THE WAR.

APPEAL OF PROMINENT BRITISHERS.

LONDON, Aug. 11
Recd 9. 30 A. M. Aug 13.

Numerous prominent public men including Lord Birkenhead, the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Crewe, Lord Asquith Lord Robert Cecil, Fieldmarshal Robertson and the leading labour men have signed an appeal to the nation on behalf of Russia, declaring that no nation suffered more terribly from the war than Russia and none has received so little of the healing gift of sympathy. The appeal hopes that the broken links will be restored by common efforts to save life and alleviate pain.

MOVEMENT OF FAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIANS.

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Riga.—The local representatives of the Soviet have assured Latvia that it has nothing to fear from the invasion by the famine-stricken Russians as the movement of the fleeing populations is towards Siberia and the south-west provinces of Russia.

RUSSO-ASIATIC CO.'S SIBERIAN PROPERTIES

RELAXATION OF HOSTILE SOVIET POLICY.

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Relaxation of the hostile Soviet policy against foreign interests is indicated by the fact that the Lenin Government has invited Mr. Leslie Urquhart, Chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Co. accompanied by five technical experts to proceed to Moscow and pursue the prefatory negotiations which were started with Lenin in London with a view to the return of the Russo-Asiatic Co's Siberian properties It is expected that an agreement will be concluded in a few weeks.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PROVINCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League was held on Wednesday the 10th instant at p.m. (S.T.) at China Baug, with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Branch, in the Chair.

The Chairman observed that they had met there to confirm the decision of their Managing Committee to hold a Provincial Reforms Conference under the auspices of the National Home Rule League. They were probably aware that the Committee had unanimously elected Mrs. Besant as the President of the Conference and he had already received an answer from Mrs. Besant to his cable accepting the Presidentship. The Conference would be held on the 29th instant a day or two after Mrs. Besant's arrival. The Managing Committee had also provisionally formed a Reception Committee and appointed him, (the speaker) as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and had also appointed other Office-Bearers. This the General Body had to confirm. Before he put formally these resolutions for confirming the decision of the Managing Committee he wished to make a fervent appeal to all the members of the National Home Rule League and all those who believed in the old Creed of the Indian National Congress and all those who believed in the achievement of Responsible Self Government by means of working the Reforms to do their utmost to make the Conference a success. He knew that at that moment they were perhaps in a minority but they had a sufficiently large number and certainly many intelligent men among them to give expression to the views of those who preferred the constitutional methods to the one that would inevitably lead to revolution and disaster for this country. The crowds, has always happened in the history, were swayed and captured by shibboleths and catchwords, doctrines of Swaraj within two months and the like which were fascinating indeed but which on a little reflection failed entirely to satisfy the test of reason and commonsense. At such a moment it was important that those who loved the country and had faith in realising the goal, namely, the attainment of Responsible Government within the British Empire, should muster strong and all the seeming opposition and misunderstanding notwithstanding should leave no stone unturned to put forward their views to make their demands and to chalk out their line of work for the immediate future so that Responsible Government may be achieved at the earliest possible date. He appealed once more to all those who believed in the Reforms to do their utmost to make the Conference a success. He added that the privilege of having a proved leader, like Mrs. Besant, as President would be an additional source of inspiration to them.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

"Resolved that a Provincial Reforms Conference under the auspices of the Branch be held in Bombay on the 29th August with Mrs. Besant as its President; members of political Bodies with cognate objects and ladies and gentlemen subscribed to the old creed of the Congress and willing to work the Reforms be invited to attend."

"Resolved that the members of the National Home Rule League, Bombay, Branch do form themselves the Reception Committee of the Conference and office bearers, with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, as Chairman, Messrs. P. K. Teland, Ratansey D. Morarji and Dr. V. S. Trilokeker as Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, H.K., Mehta, G. N. Paranjpe, J. H. Billimoria, I. S. Haji, as Secretaries and Mr. Madhavji D. Morarji as Treasurer, be appointed; "non-members who are residents in Bombay wishing to become members of the Reception Committee are also invited to join."

A Sub-committee to draft resolutions and another as the Executive of the Reception Committee were also appointed. The fees for Reception Committee and Delegate Memberships were fixed at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

GENERAL NAVARRO CAPTURED.

BROUGHT IN SAFETY BY LEADERS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 14.

An official telegram from Madrid says that General Navarro was captured while confering with rebel Moors. Leaders protected him, and he was brought in safety to the Moorish Chief, Benahella.—Reuter.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES S. CO

AGREEMENT WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 14.

A new agreement between the Messageries Maritimes steamship company, and the French Government ensures the continuance of the Company's various pre-war services to Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia. Government will furnish a limited guarantee based on the Company's annual working results. A new company will be created with a capital of sixty million francs, of which one quarter will be paid up.—Reuter.

A Simla Message of Saturday's date says:—'The latest volume of the annual Government publication on the Moral and Material progress of India is published to-day under the title of "India in 1920." A notable feature of the book is the full and interesting account of the internal politics of the country, to which two entire chapters are devoted.—(A. P.).

"GATHERING STORM IN INDIA."

FROM "THE NATION."

At any time less crammed with crises than this, the brief review of affairs in India given by the Under-Secretary in the Lords last week would have aroused serious concern. As things are it passes almost without notice. Replying to Lord Sydenham, that voice of a day that is dead, Lord Lytton necessarily kept as far from alarmism as possible. He speaks cautiously, but his language plainly implied that the India Office is in charge of a situation more varied in its difficulty than any so far known in the history of British India.

The present unrest in India is grouped roughly under three heads: the Gandhi movement of non-co-operation, the agitation among the Mahomedan population against the Allies' policy in the Middle East, and the popular indignation, especially in Bengal and Assam, over the distressing exodus of labourers from the tea gardens. It is impossible to discuss any of these matters apart from Mr. Gandhi, whose extraordinary influence is assumed at any rate by the authorities, to be behind every disturbance and every popular movement in the country. It is true, of course, that Mr. Gandhi's stand on the Turkish Treaty accounts for much of the disquiet among the Indian Moslems and the closeness of the alliance between their leaders and the Hindu Nationalists. To many Europeans this is altogether inexplicable. Certainly, in India to-day there is no more problematical question than that created by Mr. Gandhi's championship of the Caliphate— a championship so thoroughgoing as to lead some of his own associates to believe that he is more resolute to destroy the Treaty of Sevres than to fulfil his own programme of an India immediately Self-governing. For the moment, however, the wider question of the settlement of Asia is subordinated to the industrial aspect of non-co-operation. That appears in the proclamation of a boycott of foreign cloth—meaning of course, specifically Lancashire cotton. Mr. Gandhi's latest declaration is that Swaraj is impossible without Swadeshi in other words, that a Self-governing India must be self-providing. But to boycott British imports is obviously to subject the Indian millowners of Bombay to temptation to the fiercest. So Mr. Gandhi urges them not to raise their prices to the consumer— an appeal which may prove to be as fantastic in India as it would be in any Capitalist country of the West.

Meanwhile, on the other side of India a multiple tragedy has been going forward for over two months. Brief reference was made in these columns last week to the panic migration of tea garden coolies. The full accounts now available show that two groups of gardens, in the Chargola and Longai Valleys were entirely abandoned in the first week of May by the labourers after their demand for increased wages had been refused. The movement involved over 6.000 people, some 4,000 of whom made their way to the river port of Chandpur and demanded to be sent home to their villages. Faced with the terrifying responsibility of an army of refugees, the civil officers at Chandpur thought it their duty to provide assisted transport by rail and steamer, but their action was stopped by the Government. The planters complained that public assistance towards repatriation was an encouragement to the coolies, while, on the other hand, no soo[illegible] was the help withdrawn [illegible] Government was accused of siding with the planters and using every means of forcing the labourers back to the gardens. It is clear that the Government of Bengal ought to have resisted the pressure of the planters, and treated the problem of Chandpur as a simple matter of humanity and public health. The crowd of miserable creatures, helpless with starvation and exposure, were attacked by cholera, they were disciplined by Gurkha soldiers, and their condition was made more horrible still by a strike, intended to be sympathetic, on the river steamers. It is agreed that the coolies' one fear was of enforced return to the gardens; and that fear was so acute that it lead them to refuse the food and medicine provided by the Government.

Lord Reading's position is beyond example difficult. His words so far have been wise, and his own actions skilful. But he has the right to complain that the task of the Viceroy's Government becomes impossible if it has to reckon with such provincial blundering as that which produced the dilemma of Chandpur. As for the menace of Non-co-operation, that is another problem. Lord Reading, as Mr. Montagu reminded the House this week, had secured the leader's pledge against violence. But it is precisely that pledge, with the principle behind it, that makes the incalculable power of Mr Gandhi. The Viceroy began three months ago with a stroke no less sincere and courageous than that which has brought the lifting of the terror in Ireland. He ignored the timid counsels directed against dealing with the spokesmen of Indian discontent, and invited Mr Gandhi to Simla. The two men appeared to have understood a good deal of one another, and the interview had at least one good result. It produced an apology and promise from Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother, leaders of the Caliphate agitation, whose activities were more troublesome to Lord Reading than those of Mr Gandhi himself. That personal success has helped to clear the air, but the short respite that the Viceroy gained has not in any degree lessened the difficulty of governing India under the new constitutional scheme. The main obstacle, the black shadow over the British Raj today is the memory of Amritsar. Lord Reading echoing the Duke of Connaught, appeals to the political leaders for assistance in helping their followers to forgive and forget. That is well enough in spirit, but the fact is, and no authoritative witness in India attempts to minimize it, that all such appeals must be unavailing, unless, or until, the Imperial Government, by a convincing gesture, makes plain to the Indian people that England is resolved to redeem the Jallianwalla Bagh Can this be done, and if so, how? The average Indian we observe, replies: "Punish the officers civil and military, who bear the guilt of the Punjab atrocities; or at least so deal with them as to make every Indian aware that they were objects of the Government's displeasure". That is a remedy which has still to be fully applied; but after all, those men were the instruments of a system upon which the doom has been pronounced There seems to us one first step upon which Lord Reading is bound to insist if he would save his Government. Behind Amritsar, in the popular consciousness, lies the Rowlatt Act. It is a tolerably complete ban on Indian politics. Repeal it then, without reserve or qualification and let its repeal be linked with the proclamation of a new spirit and policy calling India into membership of a commonwealth that is a reality and not a spectacle.

MATUNGA RLY. WORKSHOP STRIKE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REFUTATION OF PRESS STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Superintendent, Matunga Workshops, writes refuting the statement appearing in the report of newspapers on the trouble at the G. I. P. Rly. Workshops:—"The men entered through these gates and it is alleged that they had complained to their superiors that the space allowed to them to pass through was not wide enough. As nothing was done in the matter the men resolved to go on strike", etc.

He says this statement is incorrect as no such complaint was ever made to him or to any of his assistants.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the space allowed to them to pass through the gates was 2 feet 9 inches and this has now been increased to 3 feet 4½ inches.

MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE FOR ISLAM.

STIRRING APPEAL TO MOSLEMS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The time has now come when the Mussalmans of Bombay should exert to their utmost to organise collections for the Khilafat Funds. The conditions of life in Asia Minor, Constantinople, and Holy Medina are such that they demand every God-fearing Mussalman to do his utmost for our great faith. From the day of Iduzzuha sacrifice, the greatest day in Islam we should voluntarily sacrifice all that we can. Clothes made from foreign cloth are pouring in the Central Khilafat Office, and they are being cleaned and packed for Smyrna.

From Monday Mussalmans all over India have been appealed to wear nothing but Khadder and Swadeshi cloth, and I hope our efforts in this directions would not belittle us. I appeal to all Mussalmans, specially of Bombay, to wear nothing but Swadeshi cloth, collect money from the sale of skins, realize subscriptions at Idgahs and houses, and remit them as early as possible to the Central Khilafat Committee Bombay. Provincial, District, and subordinate Khilafat Committees are requested to collect clothes, sort them, and send them as early as possible. Arrangements have been made to despatch these parcels via Venice at special low rates. Despatch of these clothes will further give proof to our afflicted brothers that their brethren in India have not forgotten them and are determined to make every sacrifice possible for safeguarding the honour of Islam and their brave brethren suffering for it. May God help us and give us Divine assistance not to shame Islam in this hour of trial before enemies"!

The question whether vakils should appear in robes before Magistrates who sit unrobed which was being discussed by lawyers has been finally settled by the order of High Court, Calcutta. The matter was referred to the Chief Justice by the High Court Vakils' Association and it was decided that so long as Magistrates sit unrobed, vakils appearing before them need not appear in robes.

PROCEEDS OF QURBANI ANIMAL HIDES.

SMYRNA SUFFERERS DESERVE MORE THAN ANY.

The Central Khilafat Committee gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following telegram from Pir Hazrat Syed Jamaat Ali Shah Sahib of Alipore, now staying in Mysore:—

"Most emphatically request all Indian Mussalmans generally and my disciple particularly to give proceeds of Qurbani Animal Hides towards Symrna Funds as none more deserving this charity than Smyrna sufferers. Money being handed over to the Local Khilafat Committees. Monthly Smyrna Relief subscriptions promised upto date amount five hundred rupees."

The Central Khilafat Committee hopes that in obedience to the appeal made by the Pir Sahib Mussalmans will readily respond in redeeming their debt towards the Mujahidins, Orphans and Widows of Angora and Symrna, who have cheerfully been sacrificing their lives and endangering those dearly and closely related to them for the cause of Islam. When the Turks at present time, are in the imminent danger of being completely annihilated from the face of the earth as race, and are pouring out their blood in protecting and preserving the honour of Islam, is it too much to expect from the Indian Mussalmans to make petty sacrifice of few rupees each for merely meeting to a small degree the needs and requirements of the Mujahidins and also to discard foreign clothes which are daily contaminating their body and soul.

We request every Pir to issue a similar appeal.

THE LATE MR. J. S. WALKER.

We are extremely sorry to record the death of Mr. J. S. Walker of Reuters Ltd. which sad event took place on Thursday afternoon. A genial sportsman of winning disposition, the late Mr. Walker was well-known to our readers for his illuminating notes on various sporting topics of the day—Bridge, cricket, Rugby Football, Assoication football, Pala, etc. A hale and hearty young man of charming manners, he was always ready to lend a helping hand to all and was highly popular with not only with his Colleagues but with whomsoever he came in business relations. He leaves his wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Our sincerest condolence goes to Mrs. Walker in her bereavement.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., has published an appeal in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay next cold weather in the course of which it is stated that "it has now been decided that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales should pay a visit to India during the ensuing cold weather." He therefore appeals "to all citizens of Bombay, to contribute to the Fund for His Highness's reception in a manner which will show that there is no lack of gratitude to His Imperial Majesty and the Royal House and that Bombay will be first in loyal devotion to His Majesty as it is first in every other field of activity."

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Lord Ronaldshay has forwarded to Sir P. C. Roy Rs. 1,000 out of Rs. 40,000 provided in the budget for petty grants for medical help to the sufferers from the present distress in Khulna district.

Lord Sinha has also sent Rs. 1,000 to Sir P. C. Roy for the Khulna Famine Relief Fund.

ARREST OF A LAHORE EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Raja Ghulam Qadir, the Publisher of "Zemindar" newspaper, has been arrested, and will shortly be put on trial.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

SR. MAURA ASKED TO FORM ANOTHER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has resigned. The King has asked Sr. Maura to form a Cabinet.

Professor T. S. Sabnis, M.Sc. who has been granted the Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai Travelling Fellowship by the University of Bombay, is proceeding to England on Saturday, the 13th instant by s.s. 'Novara' to prosecute further studies in Botany—"Plant breeding" in which subject he has specialised here.

* * * *

At the Calcutta High Court during the hearing of a rule issued on behalf of the Steamer Company's employees on strike at Barisal for the transfer of the cases against them to another district, the District Magistrate, Barisal in explaining the situation threw the entire blame on the Non-cooperators and said that the suggestion that Government officers had taken sides with the steamer company was absolutely baseless. The judgment is reserved. (A.P.)

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

WORKING OF DEVELOPEMENT.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber at the time of the interview of the committee with H. E. Sir G. Lloyd on the 9th instant.—

Your Excellency,— I have to thank you on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber for the trouble you have taken in coming over to meet them to explain the situation with regard to the Development Scheme in general and the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme in particular. Your Excellency had been pleased to grant me an interview on this very question some time back and to give important facts relating to the question. The letter from the Development Department also adduced relevant statistics and I was authorised by your Excellency to show to my Colleagues on my Committee all the facts of which I had knowledge in my capacity as Member of the Advisory Committee to the Development Department. The consideration of all these facts and statistics assisted in allaying certain apprehensions of my Committee. They, however, thought that further explanation was required with regard to some points and avail themselves thus of the kind and sympathetic offer made by your Excellency for a personal interview if that was necessary for any explanation that may be desired.

As was stated in the letter of my Committee to the Government dated 27th July 1921 they require information mainly on the following five points:—

(a) Further information regarding figures of major heads by which the total of Rs. 8 crores and fifty lacs is reached.

(b) Causes which are responsible for the original estimate of Rs. 4 crores given by the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad having increased to Rs. 8 crores and fifty lacs.

(c) Grounds in details on which in the opinion of the Government the Development cannot be made a transferred subject.

(d) Reasons for not having a governing body for the Development Department instead of the present Advisory Committee.

(e) Whether the Government can give assurance that there is no conflict of engineering opinion with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme;

My Committee may be allowed to express their grievous disappointment that it is not proposed to take any steps for the present to make Development a transferred subject Even though it may be beyond the powers of Your Excellency's Government to make this highly desirable exchange. Your Excellency's Government can respond to the public wishes in this matter by moving the higher authorities to have the change effected. Looking to the readiness on the part of Youd Excellency's Government to respond to the public opinion, my Committee are sure that there will be no difficulty in getting this done.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

My Committe also wish for an emphatic declaration from Your Excellency that the present Advisory Committee will be given such additional powers as to constitute it a Board of Trustees. The form in which the Advisory Committee constituted at present is entirely unsuited to the present times as they have no powers of control.

Your Excellency will agree with my Committee when they say that the Executive should be under proper control of representatives of the people and in particular monies raised by taxation of the people or loans should not be spent except through the control of elected representatives. Since the rest of the Public Works Department is already Transferred subject, it is difficult to see why the Development Department should be placed on a separate footing. In any case, I wish to convey to you Excellency the very acute feeling on this question of making this a Transferred Subject and of forming a Committee of Control on a more liberal basis than at present with powers similar to the powers enjoyed by the Members of the Bombay Port Trust Board and the Bombay Improvement Trust. Should the views of the Government be different on this question there is likely to arise a very keen sense of disappointment which will result in a continuance of the agitation till the control is entrusted to elected representatives.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Amongst the evils which have to be remedied in the working of the Development Department at present, none is more serious than the restricted employment of Indians at the top in reference to the various schemes handled by the Department. We have no desire to raise any racial issues on any occasion, but I would respectfully suggest that the issues are raised not by us but by the Government themselves who are over-stocking this Department with Englishmen at the top and who are making invidious discrimination against Indians competent for the job. We would also draw Your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory character of the method of purchasing the required stores for the Department. It is well-known that all orders are placed in the United Kingdom, whereas my Committee would urge that orders should be placed as far as possible in India and in any case in the cheapest foreign markets outside India. The favour shown to the manufacturers of the United Kingdom is in the opinion of my Committee being over-done owing to the great difference of prices; and even if the Back Bay Scheme were ultimately to prove as profitable as the Government suggest, it is a waste of public funds to make purchases except at the cheapest price. We all hope that the information and assurances at this interview by Your Excellency will be ample and satisfactory so as to remove the grave doubts entertined by Members of the public and to allay the serious feeling against the present working of the Department.

NOT PREPARED FOR SACREFICE ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have had occasion to interview several Foreign cloth merchants in the city, and the chief objections that they bring forward are as given below:—

1. How the large stock that they have with them at present should be disposed of?
2. Some of them have invested their whole capital in the Foreign Cloth Business.
3. If they sell their stock to the upcountries i.e. to Smyrna and at other places, the sale in question would positively bring them loss, which they are not prepared to undergo.

After arguing with them about their objections raised, we have at last come to the following agreement, if the agreement in question is approved by our Leaders and also by the all remaining merchants.

1. That these merchants should sell their stock to the Indian National Congress.
2. The Congress should purchase it and the money for the same would be payable at 30 days sight.
3. The Congress must at its own responsibility sell the foreign cloth outside India.

I have ventured to give my humble views and I hope the members of the Working Committee will ponder over this matter, when they meet at Patna on the 16th instant. I have not tried to give other points in the article as I am afraid it will be rather lengthy.—Yours, etc.,

AMOOLAKHRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, August 12.

KHILAFAT SWADESHI STORES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rumours have reach my ears that misunderstanding exists regarding the Khilafat Swadeshi Stores opened by Seth Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, an enthusiastic worker of the Khilafat cause. I take this opportunity to announce that the said stores has been opened by Seth Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed at his own personal expense independent of the Central Khilafat Committee. The Committee has invested no money in the stores and consequently has nothing to do with it. I presume an announcement to that effect was made when the said stores was opened by the proprietor. However I hope there will be no further misunderstanding after the publication of this statement.

SHAUKAT ALI,
(Khadim-i-Ka'ba),
Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

A CORRECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an incorrect statement published by some of the upcountry papers to the effect that I had a recourse to a criminal measure against a man who had cheated me by giving me a false cheque for Rs. 450. I, therefore, beg to state that I am in no way connected with the alleged false cheque nor have I ever had anything to do with the said case. The matter was first published by the "Statesman" here, and on my asking them for an explanation for such misstatement they were pleased to publish an expression of regret immediately for having done that. I enclose herewith a cutting from the Statesman and shall be obliged if you will kindly published the above information in your paper.—Yours, etc.

H. M. GANDHI.

Calcutta, Aug. 10.

Sir,—I am absolutely surprised to see the statement made in your yesterday's issue under the heading "Son of Mr. Gandhi seeks court aid."

Nobody has cheated me out of Rs. 450, nor have I sued anyone or know the parties in the case you mention. Your information is false.—Yours, etc.

H. M. GANDHI.

22, Amratolla Street,
Calcutta, July 25.

(We express our regret for the mistake which was due to a court reporter confusing the initials of a man named Gandhi, who was granted a warrant against a man alleged to have cheated him. The complainant in question is we understand, a jeweller, and is not related to Mr. M. K. Gandhi.—ED. "S.")

Statesman, July 26.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

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KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you and the members of the Ripon Club for your noble and unflinching efforts on behalf of the famine stricken people of Khulna. I have read with great interest the leader in your esteemed paper. The response of Bombay has been in keeping with the philanthropic traditions of the "Urbs prima in Indies"—Yours, etc.

P. C. RAY

Calcutta, Aug 11.

PROFITEERING IN KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 12th August 1921, there appears a heading in bold types "Do You What Swaraj" where the All India Congress Committee inter alia invites the Mill owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to regulate their prices so as to bear proportion to the wages of the workers and other expenses, in order to enable the poor to make purchases, and not to raise the rates beyond those now prevailing. I think it is unfair on part of the All India Congress Committee to expect the Mill owners to neglect the most elementary and the world governing principle of Economics, namely, "the Law of the Markets" in accordance with which especially the price of Khadi has risen three or even four fold. In fact, the All India Congress Committee should first of all stop the immense profiteering that is going on in Khadi and then nature alone will guide the Mill owners. Yours etc.—

ADAM FAZALBHOY LALJEE.

Bombay, Aug 12.

OPPRESSION TO UNTOUCHABLES IN BARODA!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last week, the Dheds and Bhangis of Baroda, working in the Baroda Municipality went on strike. They had applied to the Municipal Commissioner for increment in their pay a week back, by sending registered notice. But having failed to get their grievances redressed they went on strike. Many steps were taken against these untouchables. But one was most inhuman and cruel. The local news. papers report that the water pipes were all closed in the localities of these workers. Now, these workers being considered untouchables could not approach other localities for their water supply. Hence they had to undergo severe hardships without water. Let us suppose for a time-being that the workers were wrong in going on strike. But is it not a crime to stop their water-supply? The may be the culprits. But these fellows also must have wives and young children. Were they also culprits.

Certainly the blessed Municipal Commissioner Mr. T. R. Kothawala, seems to live in seventeenth century instead of this "Enlightened Era." His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda has tried his level best to redress the wrongs of the untouchables. And here is an official of his State, who shows them such humanity (!)—Yours, etc.

SEARCHLIGHT.

TRAMWAY FARES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very strange that the proposal of the Tramway Company to introduce 3 anna first class seats has not yet attracted public attention. In this democratic age, the proposal is a retrograde measure and is simply meant to be passed for the benefit of the favoured classes and the Company, which is sure to benefit immensely. Surely but steadily, more and seats will be converted into First Class Seats and the time will soon arrive when the masses of the city will have to walk miles and miles or to pay 3 annas to have the luxury of a tramway journey. May we hope that our City Fathers will wake up ere long and will not sacrifice the masses in the interests of the classes and the prospering Tramway Company.—Yours, etc.

D. G. DALAL.

CHARKHAS IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

PROPOSAL THROWN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board last night a motion by Mr. B. Sargani Lal to introduce Charkas in Municipal schools was lost, the majority voting against it. Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, in opposing the motion, pointed out spinning had proved a failure in the schools of which he had experience and specially as the proposal came from a certain quarter the question was whether they ought to give a lead to Non-Cooperators in this matter. Nine voted against the motion and seven for it.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES' MEETING.

The following meetings have been arranged in the different Wards of the City of Bombay by the respective District Congress Committees.

Monday, Aug. 15, C. Ward; Tuesday, Aug. 16, G. Ward; Wednesday, Aug. 17, E. Ward; Thursday, Aug. 18, F. Ward; Friday, Aug. 19, D. Ward; Saturday, Aug. 20, B. Ward.

Exact time and place of the meetings with a list of speakers will be announced later.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, volunteers in different Wards will go round and collect foreing clothes; the public are requested to send such foreign clothes as they wish to discard to their respective District Congress Committees. The date for holding a second bonfire will be fixed shortly.

INDIA & THE PARSIS.

HINDU-MUSLIM-PARSI-UNITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some Anglo-Indian journalists, who always dread the political emancipation of the people of India, and who are alarmed even of the distant prospect of India's freedom, persist in affrighting themselves and scaring the people of England with imaginary apprehensions about the danger of giving the people of India a larger share of the freedom which Englishmen themselves enjoy all over the world. Even a paper like the "Times of India" which tries, of course only occasionally, to be fair and impartial towards the political aspirations of the people of this country, asserted, in its leader of the 28th ultimo, headed "Mr. Patel and Politics", with a confidence that set all contradiction at defiance, that the people of India were not yet ripe for the enjoyment of Swaraj. I addressed a letter to the Editor of the said paper controverting his principal statements, but he refused to publish it, on the ground that he had closed the controversy that had arisen out of my original letter on Non-Cooperation. The controversy was suddenly closed by the Editor, without giving me any previous notice, yet I have no right to complain about it, as he had allowed me to enjoy the hospitality of his paper for an unconscionably long period. However it is necessary that the plausible views and sentiments that were published by the said Editor in his said leader should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. I, therefore, request you to be so good as to publish in your paper the following reply of mine to the "Times of India."—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Aug. 8.

To the Editor of the "Times of India."

Sir,—In your leader of the 28th ultimo, headed "Mr. Patel and Politics", you say that studying my whole series of letters what strikes you chiefly is their lack of historical perspective. I claim to have studied history a bit; in fact it is one of the subjects, to the study and teaching of which, I have devoted the best part of my life. I fail to see any lack of historical perspective in my letters. However, let that pass. It is a question of no moment. Proceeding, you observe:—"Mr Patel forgets the last hundred years and forms his political mentality on the assumption that the transition from the past to the present can be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. . . . The practical Englishman, however, who has studied history and knows that of his own constitution, and the story of its gradual growth, prefers to hasten slowly and to experiment. . . . Mr. Patel asks us to bridge the centuries for three hundred millions in a year . . . centuries cannot be leaped in a moment." No, Sir, I have not been so foolish as to expect the British Government to leap centuries in a moment, nor in a year, nor even in a decade; the British Government have already had as many as 150 years to experiment and to bring about the gradual development of the country to its full stature until it was fitted for self-government, and now they have no excuse for wasting any more time, before allowing the people of this country to enjoy their birth-right of self-government. England has allowed India to taste of the cup of freedom and the cup must not now be dashed away from the lips of the Indians while the latter are beginning to relish the draught. England gave liberty in a measure to the natives of India and it must not now stop short in the path of progress. It must finish the work it has begun. Great changes have taken place in India within the last 150 years; the people have advanced in every department of life with rapid strides and now demand political rights which must not and cannot be withheld. The ground has been prepared in a cautious manner by wise, far-seeing and broad-minded English statesmen and now the fulness of time is come for Englishmen to discharge their duty towards the natives of India. Now that the people of this country are educated and well-informed they will no longer bear to be imposed upon. Representative institutions are the glory and strength of England and yet the people of India are not allowed to have a single representative in the British House of Commons and are not permitted to have a potential voice in the Government of their own country. The many admitted needs of India urgently call for the earnest and unremitting attention of her rulers and yet the British Parliament has done nothing, or next to nothing, up to now, to remove the grievances of the people of India. Their complaints have been met often by denial, often by insult, often by contempt.

A SCANDALOUS CALUMNY.

Sir, a new state of things has arisen in India, and the British Parliament has now got an opportunity to review its whole policy with regard to this country and do it justice by granting to its people responsible Government in the true sense of the expression. If there is any sincerity in the word of British statesmen who have often assured the people of this country that they govern India for the good of India, it is their duty to adopt measures with a view to place the control of Government in India in the hands of the Indian people, under their own direction and guidance. The time has come, the trial has been made; Englishmen have no longer a pretext for hesitation or faltering or delay. Everything is well-ordered and well-prepared, every previous step has been taken for the long desired consummation. The preparations of a century and a half must be regarded as sufficient. It has been said that the sympathies of Englishmen have gone wherever liberty has struggled successfully or unsuccessfully. If so, will not these very same Englishmen grant liberty to the people of India. To say that the people of this country are unfit for self-government is a scandalous calumny for years heaped upon a subject race as if to justify the wrong done to them and is also a betrayal of gross ignorance about the history of India before the advent of the British. It is a pity that the editors of some of the native papers of India, fond of decrying their own countrymen have taken up the parrot cry from their Anglo-Indian confreres, about the alleged unfitness of the people of India for self-government. No one is unaware of the defects and shortcomings of the people of India, but the Vernacular journals at least should be the last to exaggerate and parade them as so many have been doing. They are the very worst enemies of the country. They should remember the experience of Italy. The land of Michael Angelo and of Dante was not destitute of energy, but when she persistently proclaimed herself to be miserable and infamous through the mouth of Machiavelli, the world took her at her word and trod upon her. Native editors should beware, therefore, how they abuse their own country and their own countrymen.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

India will never be content with the existing state of things; but if Englishmen approach the subject with unprejudiced minds, there will be no difficulty in framing a measure which will make India contented, while the integrity of the British Empire will be perfectly maintained. No one believes for a moment that the great English people will long oppose conceding to India all the liberties and all the freedom which they themselves enjoy. I am fully persuaded that any candid Englishman, who will examine the present wants and needs of India, with an unbiased mind, will arrive at the conclusion that the only way in which the English people could discharge the great trust reposed in their hands by the Almighty Providence is to allow the representatives of the people, freely chosen by the people, to administer the affairs of the country, under the wise guidance and control of the British. "India for the Indians" is the only present cry of the Indian National Congress, and all political agitation in India is now directed to that end alone. There can be no disloyalty in this kind of agitation as the wisest and the best of English statesmen have admitted that India must be governed for the good of India. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and such other beggar's doles are mere palliatives of an enormous mischief for which the only efficient remedy is self-government, on the Dominion basis.

PARSIS IN PRE-BRITISH DAYS.

You further observe in your said leader:—"What were the Parsis in the pre-British days? Nothing. What are they now? The leading community in Western India. Why? Because under that Government alone have they obtained that equality of opportunity which was formerly denied them." I agree with the first part of your statement, viz., that the Parsis were nothing in the pre-British days, but I find it impossible to concur with you in that part of your statement which implies, rather than asserts, that the poverty and general backwardness of the Parsis in the pre-British days was due to the differential treatment meted out by the rulers of those days to men of their own race and the Parsis. We have no proofs to show that there was inequality of opportunity or partial treatment of the subject races, under the Mahomedan and Hindu sway. The whole country was backward, in what we regard as civilization in modern times, and the Parsis of those days could not possibly be in an advanced stage of civilization. I know that the communal pride of many Parsis urge them to believe, in utter disregard of true historical facts, that their ancestors in the pre-British days were not only wealthy and prosperous, but even occupied very high posts in the State. In support of this theory of theirs, they generally bring forward the instance of Dastoor Meherji Rana who occupied a high position in the Court of Akbar. Even assuming for argument's sake that the historical and traditional accounts of Meherji Rana were absolutely reliable, which they most certainly are not, we are to remember the proverb that one swallow does not make a summer. The Parsis in the pre-British days were most certainly in a poor and wretched condition, and if there were any doubt on this point, it has been set at rest by the researches of Principal Hodiwalla of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, the only Parsi who, in my opinion, deserves to be called a student of history in the true sense of the expression. He has conclusively proved in his recent learned work, entitled "Studies in Parsi History", published in 1920, vy means of unquestionable new facts, based on ancient Parsi documents discovered by him and the Persian Revayets about Parsi worthies of the 16th and 17th centuries, related at pages 178, 196, 207, 208 and 232 of the said work, that the Parsis in the pre-British period were, to quote the words of the author, "In very indigent circumstances, and their standard of comfort was exceedingly low." Thus the Parsis of the pre-British period were undoubtedly nothing, but them we must remember that the whole country was in a backward condition at the time, and that the poverty and backward condition of the Zoroastrians was not due to any unfair treatment meted out to them by their Mahomedan or Hindu rulers and that they had equal opportunities with their Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-subjects to rise in the scale of progress and civilization.

HINDU-MUSLIM-PARSI UNITY.

In the new conditions of life, the India that is to be born will have no room for distinctions of race, creed or colour. Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus all should aspire to be Indians first and Indians to the last over every other consideration which has separated them so long, and made a united India impossible. We have to reconcile ourselves to the new conditions and to reconstruct our future on the basis of reunion. In this work we cannot expect help from the dominant power, for obviously it is not to their interests to work out our salvation in the future. The interests of the Parsis are not different from those of the Hindus and Mahomedans. The relations between the Parsis on the one hand and the Hindus and Mahomedans on the other have ever been cordial. Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Jews and even Christians living in this country and wishing to live in this country, in future, should all join together and work for the regeneration of India. Race animosities should be forgotten, caste prejudices laid aside, and recollections of past disputes buried, in oblivion for the sake of the good of India. India should be our common object of worship. Before her altar, we must sacrifice self-interest, and even communal interests if need be, and like brothers march hand in hand, in the path of progress and national regeneration.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

A meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture was held at Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday. Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, presiding. Dr. Harold Mann, Director of Agriculture, read a paper on technical results arrived at by Agricultural Department in regard to improvement of cotton, study of diseases of mango and improvement of cattle breed.

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GREEK RETIREMENT AND THE ATROCITIES.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE TURKISH POPULATION.

BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN".

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.

On June 29 I witnessed the final phase of a series of events that has been taking place in the part of the war zone nearest to Constantinople during the last two or three months. I have kept the readers of the "Manchester Guardian" informed of isolated occurences— most of them, unhappily, sensational and horrible—as I have witnessed them. In this article I shall attempt to piece these occurences together, show their connection, and draw the moral.

There are really two parallel series of events to be taken into account: (1) a strategic retreat by the Greek army; and (2) the devastation and depopulation of the area covered by this military movement.

The Greek retreat was a natural consequence of the present military and political situation, and on the whole it has been carried out with success. For a year before the retreat the Greek front in "Khoja-Ili" (as the Turks call the district between the gulfs of Gemlik and Ismid) had been extraordinarily involved. The occupied areas marked A and B on the accompanying sketch map were separated from the occupied area D by area C, which was in the hands of the Nationalists. The reason for this was that last summer the Allied Governments (our own taking the lead) had sanctioned a large additional occupation of Turkish territory by the Greeek army in order that the latter might cover the straits and save the Allied forces the trouble of keeping the Nationalists away from their shores. The Greek occupation of Ismid, which is the door between Anatolia and Constantinople, and where a British battalion was at that moment being enveloped by the Nationalists' army, was one of the principal objects of the Greek advance from the Allied point of view. The Greeks established themselves there with the assistance of the British army and navy, and the fact that they were isolated from the main area of Greek occupation by the Nationalists in area C had no military significance, since at that time the Greeks and the Allied Powers were in co-operation, and the Greek troops at Ismid could be supplied from Constantinople via the Anatolian Railway through the territory occupied by British troops on the Haidar Pasha Peninsula.

When the Allies withdrew their support from Greece the military situation was altered. The Greek forces in Ismid were left in the air, and Greece had no longer anything to gain by holding the place for the Allies' benefit. At the time of the Greek offensive, towards the end of last March, the Greek High Command attempted to unite the Ismid front with the Brusa front by a general advance to the line of the River Sakaria. The Greek forces at Ismid advanced to Adabazar and Sabanja. But the offensive broke down, the junction was never made, the establishment of the neutral zone by the Allies forced the Greeks to supply the Ismid front entirely by sea, up the Gulf of Ismid, and the military argument for withdrawal became overwhelming.

A SKILFUL RETREAT.

During the last few weeks this difficult operation has been carried out with substantial success. Before the withdrawal began the front based on Ismid formed two salients—a small one encircling the Armenian village of Baghchejik, on the south side of the gulf, five miles uphill, and a large one running eastwards to Adabazar, —and the base at Ismid was separated, by a strip of territory in Nationalist hands along the southern shore of the gulf, from the nearest points held by the Brusa army —namely, Yalova and Bazarkeni. The Greek 11th Division has extricated itself from that position very efficiently. While the eastern salient was being evacuated, the Nationalist stronghold of Karamursal was captured by a combined naval and military operation, thus opening a line of retreat for the 11th Division by land to Yalova and Gemlik. After Adabazar, Ismid, and Baghchejik were evacuated in turn, and though there seem to have been panics among the troops both at Adabazar and at Ismid, they were not closely pursued by the Nationalist forces following them up from Geive, and the bulk of the division seems to have got away. Karamursal was taken about June 25. On June 29 I saw the last phase, when the division was retiring along the south coast of the gulf between Baghchejik and Yalova. The new front will apparently be a line covering Gemlik and running from the Gulf of Gemlik to the Isnik Lake. The Greek High Command have thus got rid of a useless and dangerous commitment, and have made an extra division available for their projected offensive elsewhere.

Now I come to the parellel series of events —the atrocities committed by the Greek regular army and Greek "chettis" in co-operation against the Turkish civilian population in "Khoja-Ili."

On Saturday, June 4, I visited the Turkish village of Eumer Bey, south-east of Gemlik, about 40 minutes' walk inland and uphill. I questioned the villagers about the state of affairs during the previous few weeks, and they toldme that conditions were completely different south and north of the village. Southwards they could go out and work all day in small parties in the fields with comparative security, and so could the Turkish inhabitants of other villages lying in that direction. If they went northwards, on the other hand, they were murdered by Christian chettis. There was a definite "danger line" running from the Gulf of Gemlik to Isnik Lake, just north of their village. At the time I was puzzled by this information. It was a further indication of what was well established already—that the atrocities which had been occurring north of this line in the Yalova Peninsula were organised on some plan,—but I could not see how the line fitted in with the strategy of the Greek army. But the puzzle has, to my mind, been cleared up by the completion of the Greek retreat. The "danger line" noted by the people of Eumer Bey as early as June 4 practically coincides with the new Greek front.

ORGANISED ATROCITIES.

Coincidence is not proof, but it looks to me as if the Greek military authorities, when they decided to simplify and shorten their front, determined at the same time to devastate the country they intended to abandon. The military decision must have been taken after the completion of the retirement of the Greek Northern Army to its old lines, after the unsuccessful battle of In Onu—that is, about the middle of April. This was just the time when bands of Greek chettis were organised in the Yalova Peninsula and arms were served out to them by the Greek military authorities at Semlik. I first reported the atrocities that immediately followed in a telegram to the "Manchester Guardian" dated May 12, stating that they had begun about a month before. The commission of inquiry sept by the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople and the Geneva International Red Cross started the same day, and found the atrocities actually in progress—villages in flames and cropses lying unburied. It was a deliberate effort—largely successful—to ruin and destroy the Turkish population in the area marked B on the map. The Red Crescent spent the six following weeks in rescuing the survivors.

The outrages against Turkish civilians in D—the area occupied by the Greek 11th Division—began later, parallel with the military evacuation, and reached their culmination in the evacuation of Ismid town. I have seen the horrors here and reported them to the "Manchester Guardian." The pillage, arson, and murder further inland, between Ismid and Adabazar, I only know at present by hearsay.

ARSON AND MASSACRE.

The outrages in area C occurred last of all, during the few days (about June 25 to 29) when the Greek army occupied and held the area to open the way for the retreat of the 11th Division from Baghchejik to Yalova. On Wednesday, June 29, I Witnessed myself how this division burnt the towns, villages, and "scalas" along the coast as it marched westward. The outrage was committed without provocation. There was no resistance, and the Turkish population had fled *en masse* into the mountains, except one or two people who were burnt alive. In the mountains they were set upon by a column of Greek troops reconnoitring from west to east from the direction of Gemlik in order to cover the 11th Division's retreat from east to west. This column is said to have massacred as well as burnt, and the interior of area C, as far as the Lake of Isnik, is said to have been devastated as completely as the littoral.

These, then, are the two parallel occurrences in the "Khoja-Ili" district during the past two or three months. I leave it to the readers of the "Manchester Guardian" to judge whether I am right in suggesting a connection between them. But if the reports of the Allied Commission of Inquiry and of the representative of the Geneva Red Cross are published (as they ought to be published) I believe they will bear me out.

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RASHTRYA STREE SABHA MEETING.

A REVIEW OF ITS WORK.

The General Meeting of the Rashtrya Stree Sabha was held yesterday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Her Highness Nazli Begam presiding. Among the prominent ladies and gentlemen present were:—Mrs. Naidu; Atya Begum; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Motiwalla; Mr. B. F. Bharucha; Prof. Baldeo Varma, and Miss Perin Dadabhoy Nawroji.

The work of the meeting was of a general character and three brief but instructive speeches were delivered by H. H. Nazli Begum, Mrs. Naidu and Atya Begum.

Atya Begum thanked Mrs. Naidu and other ladies for having assisted her to the best of their ability. She specially thanked Mrs. Naidu for her valuable help all throughout the work of the *Khadi* Exhibition. Mrs. Naidu, in her usual eloquent speech exhorted the audience to adopt the *khadi* dress and to introduce the *charkha* into every Indian house.

H. H. NAZLI BEGUM

H. H. Nazli Begum in her opening remarks said she had great pleasure to inform them that the Rashtrya Stree Sabha had carried on its work since April 1913 very satisfactorily. She hoped that a large number of women would be forthcoming as members of the Sabha. She would try her best in bringing the Sabha to the forefront with the help of the other members. She thanked them for having done the most commendable work with regard to the *Khadi* Exhibition. She, then, called upon Atya Begum to read the report of the Sabha. (Cheers).

ATYA BEGUM.

Atya Begum, then, submitted the following report.

REPORT OF RASHTRYA STREE SABHA SINCE APRIL.

On the 30th of June we handed over to Mahatma Gandhi a sum of Rs. 22,356 in cash collected in fifteen days for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Through the following ladies the above sum was collected.

Surojini Bahen	Rs. 2,092
Chandrica Bai	Rs. 1,315
Kalavati Bai	Rs. 394
Tapya Bai	Rs. 70
Collection made at a meeting on June 22.	Rs. 1,416
Atya Begum and Mr. and Mrs. Sangvi	Rs. 450
Atya Begum and Mr and Mrs. B. N. Motiwalla	Rs. 6,097
Atya Begum	Rs. 6,925
Bachubai Thuckar	Rs. 2,606

Out of the above total amount paid for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, Rs. 15,054 was made for educational purposes.

From July till now a sum of Rs. 8,372-3 as. was collected out of which Rs. 6,226-3 as. including Rs. 2,664, proceeds of a drama, was collected by Atya Begum. Out of the proceeds of the drama Rs. 716 were given to the Khilafat Committee.

Out of the above sum of Rs. 6,226-3 as. a sum of Rs. 2,464 was set apart for the introduction of Music. This latter amount was collected from Mr. Motilal Dayaram, Rs. 1,000, Mr. Narottam Morarji Rs. 1,000, Mr. Usman Sobani. Rs. 100; Sardar Jogendra Sen Rs. 100, Mr. D. M. Chinoy Rs. 100, and Mr. M. T. Varjiwandas Rs. 100.

It must be noted that ornaments worth about Rs. 1,200 were sold.

The following ladies and gentlemen have promised to pay the sum marked against their names for the Tilak Swarajya Fund through Mrs. B. N. Motiwala.

Messrs Popatlal Girdharlal & Co.	Rs. 201
Messrs Vyjbhukbandas Kashidas & Bros.	Rs. 125
Mr. Chatturbhuj Bhawanidas	Rs. 101
Mrs. Santokbai B. Joshi	Rs. 51
Mrs. Subhadra Bhulabhoy N. Javeri	Rs. 101
(Miscellaneous)	Rs. 38
Total	Rs. 617

The following ladies and gentlemen have promised to pay the sum marked against their names for the Tilak Swarajya Fund through Atya Begum:—.

Messrs. Vardhman & Sons, Rs. 101; Mr. Gangabhai Govindji Vassanji. Rs. 75; Mr. Vrajlal Veerjee, Rs. 100; Mrs. Lalita Darshmallah Rs. 25; Mrs. Maneckbai Morarji Goculdas Rs. 100; Sheth Purshottamdas Mathuradas Rs. 251; Lilamati Bhagwandas Motilal Rs. 251; Raghowji Purshottam Rs. 501;; Jugjiwan Ujamsi, Rs. 501; Hirabhai Bakerbhai Rs. 501; Narainji Dayal Rs. 101; Shivaramkhusal Rs. 101; Dr. Nagubai Joshi for a friend Rs. 501, Pathikashram Rs. 151; A. T. Adam, Rs. 500, Rivashanker Jugjiwan Rs. 10;

In the Rashtrya Stree Sabha, there are about 250 members so far, out of whom the following ladies are patrons contributing Rs. 500 each.

H. H. Nazli Begum; Mrs. Gordhandas;

The following ladies, out of the above number are life members contributing Rs. 200 each.

Zahra Begum; Atya Begum; Mrs. Sobani; Bachubai Thacker; Mrs. Jamnabai Purshottam; Mrs. Gulabchand Devchand and Mrs. Ruttonbai Tricumdas.

The total amount of fees comes to Rs. 3,126-4 ac

The following ladies are the Joint Secretaries of the Sabha:—

Atya Begum, Miss Perin Dadabhoy Nawroji; Shri Jayshree Raiji, Rutton Bahen.

In moving the report for adoption Atya Begum thanked them for having helped her in collecting the funds for the Sabha. She had been telling them to adopt the khadi dress; now khadi could be had, at all the *Swadeshi* shops and a special sh purpose would be started by the Sabha at Sandhurst Road.

She thanked Mrs. Naidu for having helped her in her work. Besides Mrs. Naidu there were several ladies and gentlemen who also rendered great help and assistance to her. By the kindness of Mrs. Naidu she was provided with Swarajya Sabha volunteers during the work of the *Khadi* Exhibition, the whole proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 5,000. (Cheers).

In explaining the work done for the *Khadi* Exhibition, she said in brief that it was the desire of some people to extend the days of the Exhibition and which was done quite successfully. As regards music, class it would be started shortly and Professor Balram Varma had kindly consented to conduct it by charging the members of the Sabha a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per month.

Concluding she hoped that *Charkhas* would be introdured in every house and the members of the Sabha should help her in spreading the use of it. On Sandhurst Road a shop will be opened by the Sabha, where Khadi cloth would be sold. To the poor women the Charkhas would be supplied free of charge and to others they would be sold at Rs. 2-4 each. Cotton would be supplied to the poor women and clothes prepared out of it would be sent to the All-India Congress Committee for disposal. (Cheers).

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu, then, rose to address the meeting and said that she had no desire to deliver a lengthy speech, as she had another engagement to attend to. She wanted to draw their attention to the fact that they were not yet prepared, as she learnt to undergo hardships. She again exhorted them to introduce the *Charkha* into every house as soon as possible; for without the *Charkha* Swarajya would be impossible. She said Bombay should be able to introduce a lakh of *Charkhas* instead of only the allotted number of 50,000. She thanked Atya Begum for having thanked her for every possible help she tried to render in the work of the *Khadi* Exhibition.

In conclusion, she thanked the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers for having rendered great services during the *Khadi* Exhibition. She considered them (the volunteers) as her sons and would try her utmost to treat them as such. (Loud cheers).

After H. H. Nazli Begum thanked the members of the Sabha, the proceeding of the afternoon came to a successful close with a song by Professor Baldeo Varma.

ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION.

CONDITION IN CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The following extract from a letter to Mr. C. F. Andrews, sent by the General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has been communicated to the Press:—

"The Board of Directors of this Association in Peking is very desirous of obtaining information concerning the Indian Government Opium Monopoly, both as to the extent of the traffic in opium, the amounts sold in India, the effects of the use of opium on the population, and also about public sentiment, whether the Indian public sentiment, or the opinion and attitude of the foreign population, Government officials, missionaries and other foreign residents in India.

"There have been previously anti-opium associations in China, but it was found necessary to reform this Association, and practically to make a fresh start in 1918. As you will see, an influential and representative branch has been formed in Peking, while there are powerful brances in most of the provinces.

"At present in China, the Peking Government is lamentably weak, and is largely in the hands of military leaders. In the provinces, several of the military leaders, for the sake of being able to pay their troops, are compelling the cultivation of opium, but even with this drawback the opium reform in China holds good in the greater part of the country, and much less opium is produced now than before the opium reformation took place. With the prohibition of opium, however, there came the opportunity of creating a trade in morphia. Enormous amounts of morphia are sold, chiefly produced in the factories of Great Britain and the United States, but sold retail by the Japanese, who smuggled the drug into China and had hundreds of traders going through the country administering hypodermic injections. In addition to the opium grown in China, and the morphia, heroin and cocaine, illicity introduced and sold, there are also considerable amounts of opium smuggled into the country. The task of attacking the trade in narcotics, under these three forms, has been very havy.

"The whole question is clearly international, and while a very heavy responsibility rests upon the Japanese Government, and the military leaders in China, and also upon the manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States (who produce quantities of morphia far beyond medical necessities) yet it seems as if the chief responsibility rests upon the Indian Government as the main producer of opium.

"This opinion is held here largely, not only by the members of this Association, but it is commonly held by all who take any interest in the question.

"Here also in China we have the feeling, that the more we can keep in touch with those working in the same cause in other countris, the stronger will be the campaign against narcotics everywhere. You will therefore, clearly understand how very glad we shall be, in Peking, to receive any information from India that you are able to send.''

INDIAN CLAIMS IN E. AFRICA

DEPUTATION RECEIVED BY COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association states:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies received on the 10th instant, a private informal deputation regarding the Indian claims in East Africa, consisting of Colonel Wedgwood and Messrs. Jeevanjee and Varma, representing East Africa and Messrs. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Ramchandra Rao and Polak, representing the Indian Overseas Association."

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Mrs. Bachuba Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated in July last, was 1,126, of whom 582 were women and 544 children (356 being male and 188 female). The daily average attendance of patients was 47.

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Literature and Art.

PERSIAN ELEMENT IN ARABIC.

The modern Persian language swarms with Arabic words. The Arabic element has entered into the Persian to such an extent that it is now found utterly impossible to restore Persian to its unadulterated Iranian position before the invasion of the Arabs in the seventh century. At times claims are made in favour of epics and romances treating with old Iranian themes that they embody no Semitic vocavles. The Shah name especially is still popularly believed even by men who ought to know better to be uncontaminated with the foreign Arabic vocabulary. This is an error and has been exploded by none more thoroughly than Horn and Neoldeke, who have explored the Epos and cited a string of words in the Shah nama.

On the other hand it is commonly held that a language of such vastness as to resources of words as Arabic is wholly independent of foreign elements and that particularly there is no admixture of Persian words or phrases in romantic literature of the Arabs like the Antara and the Arabian nights. This could not be in the nature of things. Parts of Arabia were under Persian rule and Persia was the model of civilized Arags. Besides Arabia lacked ideas ad objects which Iran had evolved centuries previously. Hence the number of Persian words which have become naturalised into Arabic is really very large and when we take into consideration the intimate relations in which the Arabs and Persians have lived for several centuries we are not inclined to share the vulgar surprise. The example of English is perfectly analogous. It is the tongue of the rulers who have adopted a large number of words from several Indian tongues—words for which there is no equivalent whatever in Anglo-Saxon.

In the history of the Arabic tongue it is a remarkable circumstance that in pre-Islamic Persia there are no foreign Arabic words used, while in the Arabic of the same period a considerable number of Persian expressions have found ready admittance. The tables were turned after the conquest of Persia under Omar. The land of the linguistic creditor became the impoverished home of the debtor and modern Persian has come to assimilate Arabic words which have penetrated to its philological marrow.

All this has been scientifically illustrated in a German monograph by an Indian Moslem Dr. A. Siddiqi of Gottingen, in his "studies in Persian foreign words in Classical Arabic". The author thanks the Imperial Indian Government for the support he has received in the preparation of his learned thesis. The work is divided into historical and critical sources of Arabic and Persian origin, upon which the author has drawn, and deals with an examination of the method of Arab philologians and the phonetics of internal and external structure. The fifth chapter is of the greatest interest to the general reader. It describes the ways in which the Persian words happened to be adopted or to stray into Arabic. The appendix has some running commentary on the classical work of Jawalqi on Arabic philology.

Although generally speaking it is true that pre-Islamic Arabic is the purest, it cannot be denied as hinted above that some of the poets of the "times of ignorance", as they are stigmatized contain foreign Persian words. The Qoran itself has not remained free from this literary influence of Persia on Islam. The most ancient scholars of Islam who recognised alien loan words in Arabic were Ibn Abbas, the nephew of the Prophet who died in 68 A.H. and his pupil Mujahid, who lived to be 83, Ibn Jubayr, who did not live beyond 49. Ikrima who was of Berber descent, and Ata. Ibn Abbas, who treated his subject in a spirit of scientific criticism and occupied himself with methodic analysis of the Qoran, was decidedly the most important philologist of the first centuries of Islam. To him have been ascribed a number of works of Hadis and histories. But in the case of philology the attribution to him does not rest on slender foundation. The foreign words in the Qoran could scarcely escape his critical acumen. He correctly interpretted the final termination in the Semitic proper names Jibrail and Mikail. It was he and his foresaid disciple who proved the foreign provenance of a series of words in the Qoran. The most important connected with Parsi eschatology are Firdaws (paradise) and Sirat (the Chinwar Bridge).

Khalili and Ibn Durayd examined the Arabic language and came to the conclusion that no words in the tongue simultaneously contained the three letters Gh, M and H. A similar rule was established by Yaqut who gives the boundaries of the Jaziratul Arab. Ibn Qutaiba also devoted himself to foreign goods in his "Manual for Secretaries" called the Adab-al-Katib in a special chapter. But the premier celebrity who has worked in the field of foreign words in Arabic is Jawalik, the author of a commentary on Qutaiba's work. The lexicographer Al Harbi has also detected certain Persian words in Arabic. He makes the interesting observation that when the Arabs came across an object or concept corresponding to which they had nothing in their own language they pronounced the strange term not in one but several loose ways. For example, for the famous city, their phonetic equivalents are Bagadh, Bagdad and Boghdat. This variety of pronunciation were evidence enough of the non-Arabic origin of the capital of Iraq. But we have direct proof that it is an old Iranian name and signifies God-given. Some of the readers may remember the wild surmises in which people indulged regarding the origin of Baghdad when it first dropped from Turikish into Allied hands. I had then for my authority Khwarezmi's Mafuteh Ul-Ulum. We are grateful to Dr. Siddiqi for pointing to us additional corroborating sources. Al Zajjaj the pupil of Mubarrad, the author of the famous Al Kamil or the Perfect, has written a biography of the word Firdaws. Zajjaj was of opinion that the name Baghdad should rhyme with the Persian Khordad and is accordingly to be pronounced Boghdad.

The Arabs changed the Persian Sh into S and vice versa. The history of the word Khusraw which ended by being finally transformed into Kisra is interesting. Suyuti, who is better known to us as a historian, contends, as against the view of Sirafi and Abu Ali as regards the the proper pronounciation of Nawroz. He tells us that Sirafi would pronounce it as Nayruz while others would have it as Nawroz. Naturally we look up for information on linguistics to Hamsa Isfahani, who was of Persian origin and wrote and spoke Persian and Arabic with equal facility. It is well known that he drew upon Zoroastrian priests for the etymological explanation of words of Persian origin and that as he says himself he utilised the Avesta. I have on a former occasion shown, however, that his acquaintance with Avesta could not be direct or intimate and he was liable to curious errors due to luxuriant fancy and not an erroreous tradition.

Dr. Siddiqi incidentally treats of Persian and Arabic lexicographers and the Indian who confines his reading to English text will find how much interesting material is gathered in Urdu. Among the examples of words that have become naturalised into Arabic after several transformations is the ordinary term *rizk* which owes its origin to the middle Persian or Pahlvi rozik, or daily sustenance.

The instances which Dr. Siddiqi gives of the hybrid words in Arabic connote much interesting research. Who would at first sight suspect that the Arabic suljan, a term for the game of polo, is derived ultimately from the simple Persian *chawgan*? The word sijil which occurs in the Poran is a Persian combination of *sang* and *gil* (stone and mud). The term khandak, so commonly met with in the war literature for trenches has for its parent the Persian root khandan or kandan to dig.

Though the book is primarily of technical importance the author has collected valuable information as regards the early contact of the Arabs with the Persians. I am unable, to support or contradict Dr. Siddiqui's highly interesting statement that the Arabs of Bahrein not only were subject to the Persian monarchy but that "many of them had also adopted the Persian religion" and that these Zoroastrians were denominated Asbadi by Arabic authors.

Soon after the Hijira the Persian authority in Bahrein was overthrown and with it also went the Persian religion. The Persian Governor Mundhir Ibn Sawa, who was an Arab of the clan of the Tam'n was, we are told by Dr. Siddiqi, a Zoroastrian. In the eighth year of the Hijira when the Prophet sent a mission under Ala Abdulla Hadhrami to Bahrein, among the Persians who embraced Islam was also aforesaid Governor Mundhir (The authorities cited are Yakut, Ibn Hisham, Baladhuri and Tabari). Similar circumstances obtained in Yaman where too the Persians had settled and whose descendants are known in history as the Abna and who, along with the last Persian Governor named Badhan, accepted the invitation of the missionaries of the Prophet and yielded religious allegiance to Islam.

With gratefulness we note the references given by Dr. Siddiqi to Arabic poets who celebrate the glory of the Khusraw, the Persian Shah-in-Shah and his General Vahriz and glorify the hero'c deeds of the, Generalissimo and his warriors who are denominated the Free and who hastened to emancipate the Arab country from the threatened occupation by the black Abyssinians. It is due to my banished or repatriated friend to say that the monograph has been prepared by Dr. Siddiqi at the suggestion of Professor Horovitz formerly of Aligarh. The bulk of the information in the book will be new and original to most scholars. Especially for the Parsis it is an important contribution to Iranian research for which Dr. Siddiqi has earned their warm congratulations.

NEVER GET ILL.

Never-Get-Ill by one who never gets ill.—Written and published by Mr. K. S. Kelkar, Fort, Bombay.

This is not a book on medicine nor does it profess to advertise any particularly new fad. It is not properly speaking a guide to health, either, so that it is difficult to understand the purpose with which this volume—a costly one at rupees three—was published. Beyond stating a few of the common place rules of health which every one knows, the book contains very little of intelligent suggestion on the really important problem intended to be solved, viz., how never to get ill. The author has undoubtedly hit upon a happy title to his book and the headings of the chapters are also intended to arrest as they in fact do arrest the reader's attention. But there the merits of the book end. The subjects are dealt with in a most common place manner and in some places the reasoning adopted is quite unconvincing. The author has his fourteen points relating to habits of health. One would think these fourteen points were essential for the up-keep of health in the opinion of the author at least. But, no! Like the Irishman in the story who loudly proclaimed that "every man was as good as another" and who subsequently gave away his whole case by adding "aye, even better!" the author gives his fourteen points regarding health in a special chapter at the end of his book, but he gives away his case when he asks his readers not to make a fetish of any of th earlier points. This is tantamount to sayin that the reader need not take his previou writing seriously—and this at the end of his book!

THE DRINK EVIL.

The Drink Peril in Hindusthan—by E. E. London M.B. Ch. B., Physician to the Z. B. M. M. Hospital, Nasik (in Marathi).

This is a publication of the Tract and Book Society, Kalbadevi, Bombay. The author says in the preface that the inspiration for the book was chiefly derived from the more famous book of Messrs. Horsley and Sturge on "Alcohol and the Human Body." The book'et is an able exposition in the vernacular of the evils of drink. I trelates graphically how drink acts as poison on the human system, though Western doctors may disagree in their opinions as to the evil effects of the habit. Like every well-wisher of India, the author is alarmed at the growth of the evil habit especially among those educated Indians who introduce liquor in their homes under the pretext that it is wanted as a tonic or as a medicine. The degradation of the human soul and the enfeeblement of the human body caused by the drink habit are practically described in this pamphlet. We welcome the book particularly as at this juncture it helps the great national campaign against drink.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WRITINGS.

Thought Currents (a selection from Mhatma Gandhi's Writings in Young India.")

This is essentially a book of the hour which those, who are not regular readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" or "Young India" would do well to peruse. Midst vituperation on the part of vested interests and the purelities of ignorant critics, it is refreshing to go back to the author of the movement of non-cooperation which has disturbed the placied tnanquility of chamber politics in India, for its genesis and its significance. What is all this going to lead to?" Asks the bewildered critic. The answer as Pandit Motilal Nehru says in his foreword, "to victory or to death, does not appeal to him." Yet this is the only answer he can get, and those who have neither faith nor strength in them can best serve their country by walking out of the troubled arena of politics.

The book opens with a letter sent by Maharshi Dwijendranath Tagore (brother to the poet) to Mahatma Gandhi. Rightly it occupies the place of honour for it removes a misconception which is more responsible than anything else for the alliance of the moderates with the bureaucracy and what is still more to be regretted, the split in the nationalist ranks. "One circumstance that seriously impedes the advancement of your cause", says Tagore, "is the belief, shared by a section of the educated community, that your efforts being avowedly destructive cannot be deemed worthy of promotion". Further he adds: "I consider it unsound to argue that "negative agitation" *ipso facto*, forfeits all claim to rational support." The neo-Liberals have read Burkewith his rounded periods ever on their brains, must they not, in their neo-clasical style, denounce Mahatmaji as the "ablest architect of ruin?" We cannot imagine that these savants are ignorant of European History. How is it then that they have forgotten Marriot's analysis of the failure of the peace-makers Viennt (1815)? This is not the place to elaborate the parallel between Vienna and Versailles. Suffice it to state here what Marriot says with regard to Vienna. "Though the diplomatists were called on to rebuild, it was on old and encumbered sites." The talk of lessons of history. Have they taken to heart the lessons of history in trying to build the temple of India's liberty on old and encumbered sites?

It is the penalty of greatness to be misrepresented and misunderstood. No man has had to pay it in a greater degree than Mahatmaji. The fundamental principle underlying boycott of law courts and schools and colleges, that Non-cooperation is a movement of automatic adjustment has been los sight of.

Where every article is solid gold it is invidious to select. We would, draw the attention of his most malevolent critics to Mahatmaji's article on Democracy is mobocracy. We are, however, frankly sceptical, as to its effect on those who, for the sake of novelty if for nothing else.

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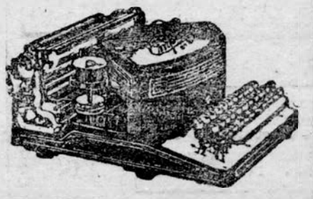

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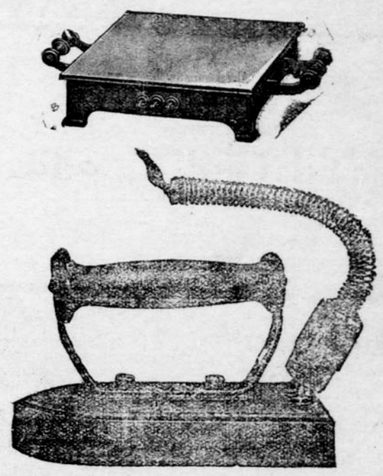

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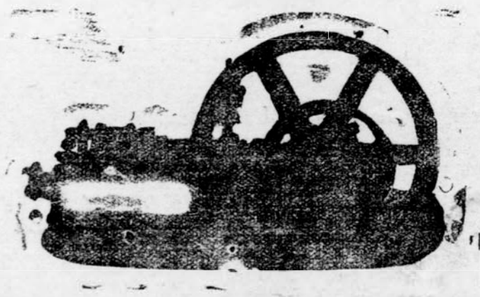

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